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VOL. XXII NO. 173 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 23, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

LABOUR LEADERS COME TO BLOWS

Serious Fighting At G. K. U. Office

Dr. Shetty And Others Sustain Injuries

POLICE EFFECT 7 ARRESTS

The Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Office was the scene of a serious conflict on Sunday night as a sequel to sharp differences between two sections in the Managing Committee of the Union.

The situation took an ugly turn when Mr. Abdul Majid, President, accompanied by Mr. V. B. Karnik, Vice-President, and some other members of the Managing Committee went to the Office with a view to have the furniture and records of the Union transferred to another building at Poibavdi.

The decision was arrived at by the Managing Committee of the Union at a meeting held on Saturday at Madanpura.

The members of the other group led by Messrs. Alwe, Kasle, Kandalkar and others, it is alleged, resisted the removal of the furniture.

The parties exchanged words and it soon developed into a fight resulting in serious injuries to some of the Labour leaders.

Mr. Majid in a statement to the press explained that he was forced to hold the meeting at Madanpura and not in the Union Office as he had to take into consideration the safety of the members of the Managing Committee who attended the meeting.

Messrs. Majid, V. B. Karnik and Dr. Shetty hold that the meeting held at Madanpura was quite in order and was valid.

MADANPURA MEETING.

Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar, on the other hand, with the support of other members of their group, aver that the meeting was not valid.

On Saturday the meeting in issue was held by the Managing Committee at Madanpura and it was decided that the office with all its records and furniture should be removed to Poibavdi.

Accordingly, Messrs Majid, President of the Union, V. B. Karnik, Vice-President, Kulkarni, Mane, Mohemad Gani and Aziz and some other members of the Managing Committee visited the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union Office on Sunday night at about 7 o'clock.

Messrs. Alwe, Kasle and Kandalkar who were then present in the office objected to the removal of the Office.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.

From words the parties came to blows and it is alleged lathis were freely used.

Conflicting statements were issued by both the groups and either party contends that their opponents acted wrongly.

Severe injuries were received by Dr. Shetty and Mr. Gani.

Mr. Kulkarni, it appears, was violently beaten with a lathi on the chest.

The condition of Dr. Shetty and Mr. Kulkarni is reported to be serious.

Four men of the Kandalkar group received lathi blows.

POLICE EFFECT ARRESTS.

Meanwhile the police appeared on the scene and Messrs. Karnik, Majid and Mohomed Gani, as also four of the Kandalkar group were taken into police custody.

Managing Committee had gone to the G.K.U. to remove the furniture and the records to a new place at Poibavdi to-day at 7 p.m. When they entered the office building, Messrs. Alwe, Kasle and Kandalkar, it is alleged, objected. A wordy duel followed and from words the parties came to blows and lathis were freely used. Serious injuries were received by Dr. Shetty, W. G. Kulkarni, Mane and Aziz who have admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital. Dr. Shetty has received injury in his head and his palm. Kulkarni received lathi blows on his chest and as a consequence is spitting blood. Their condition is serious.

Mr. V. B. Karnik, Abdul Majid, President of the G. K. U. Mahommad Gani of the Hawkers' Union and four men of Kandalkar's Group were put under arrest by the Bhoiwada Police.

Dr. SHETTY & OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED

(From A Correspondent).

Bombay, July 22.

According to the resolutions of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union passed on Saturday night the President, Abdul Majid, Vice Presdent V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, W. G. Kulkarni, Mane, Mahomed Gani, Aziz and some other members of the

FIGHTING IN G. K. U. OFFICE

Bombay, July 22.

Mr. P. B. Kamkar, Vice-President of the G.K.U. (Red Flag) writes:—

"At about 6-45 p.m. a lorry full of Dock Mahomedans came near the Union Head Office at Batatawalla Mansion Lalbaug. Dr. Shetty and Karnik were among them. Messrs. Alve, Kasle, Kandalkar and Kankule were outside the office. They questioned their entry into the office. Mr. Abdul Majid, President of the Union, told the leaders that he had come there to take away the Union furniture and records.

His authority to do so was questioned. This was followed by violence. Messrs. Mahadeo, Krishna, Pawaskor, Raoji and others received lathi wounds. The officiating General Secretary of the Union, Mr. Babu Rama, was also belaboured with lathis.

Messrs. Alwe, Kasle and Kandalkar were saved from attack through the intervention of the workers gathered there.

MANAGING COMMITTEE'S MEETING

Abdul Majid Explains Why It Was Held In Madanpura

Mr. Abdul Majid President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) sends the following for publication:—

It was reported in the press that a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) would be held in the Head office of the

(Continued on page 4).

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE

Parties Agree To Arbitration Of Labour Dispute Board

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.

The longshoremen employees and their employers have agreed to arbitration by President Roosevelt's Labour Dispute Board.

All National Guards with the exception of 1,200 in San Francisco are to be withdrawn from the strike region on instructions from the Governor.—Reuter.

POONA CONGRESSMEN FOR ASSEMBLY

POONA, July 22.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board at a meeting this evening under the presidency of Mr. S. D. Deo, elected the following candidates: Messrs. N. V. Gadil (Brahmin), K. M. Jedhe (Non-Brahmin) for the central division and Kazi Abdul Hamid of Yawal, Khandesh, for Mohammadan constituencies to contest the Assembly elections.—A.P.

ADHIKARI BROTHERS

Removed To Bijapur Jail

The Labour leaders, Dr. Gangadhar M. Adhikari and Jagannath M. Adhikari, who were arrested on April 25 last, and detained under the Emergency Powers Act, were removed on Sunday from the Byculla House of Correction and taken to Bijapur. They travelled by the Madras Express. It is understood they will be released from Bijapur Jail to-day and then served with an order not to leave the municipal limits of the city.

Some of the local Labour leaders who were aware of the transfer, were present when the Adhikari brothers were brought to the Byculla Station.

At the Dadar Station a number of workers assembled and cheered the two brothers on their way to Bijapur.

Mr. Mote is the only Labour leader who is still under detention at the Byculla House of Correction. It is probable that he may be released to-day (Monday) and placed before the Commissioner of Police.

REVAL MEETING AT G. K. U. OFFICES

BOMBAY, July 22.

Mr. P. B. Kamkar, Vice-President of the G. K. U. (Red Flag) writes:—

An adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the G.K.U. was held at Lalbaug in the Union Head Office when Mr. P. B. Kanukle, Vice-President of the Union presided. The Committee unanimously supported the letter of the Secretary sent to Mr. Abdul Majid, President of the Union, accusing Mr. Majid of anti-union activities and declaring the meeting convened by him at Madanpura as illegal. The meeting in its resolution demanded of Mr. Majid, his personal presence in the next meeting and immediate payment of the Union money he had with him.

The resignation tendered by Mr. Dewang, Treasurer of the Union, was postponed for consideration asking him to submit all accounts before acceptance of his resignation. The resignations from Mr. Laxman Ladu, Y. B. Savant, Shankar Narayan and Narayan Hanumant were accepted by the Committee unanimously. Several representatives from various Mills were taken in the Managing Committee.

A lively debate then ensued regarding the miserable state of the workers after the failure of the Strike. Mr. Alwe, Kasle Vengurleker, Kandalker, Babu Rama Sarang, Amuneker, Chavan, Pavasker, Mahomed Brelavi, Desai and others took important part in the discussion and several proposals were suggested to combat the offensive against the workers.

SARDAR EXTENDS TIME LIMIT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sardar Patel Congress President has issued the following statement in connection with the final date for the purpose of completing elections to all Congress organisations:

"In view of the alteration in dates fixed for the holding of the Congress Session in Bombay, and in view of the desire of several Provincial Congress Committees to have some more time for election to the A I C C, it has now been decided to extend the time, and the Central Office at Allahabad has been directed to issue instructions to all Provincial Congress Committees to complete A I C C elections by September 15, instead of August 31, as originally fixed at Patna."—A.P.

A MARVEL IN BONE SETTING

Remarkable Operation Which Took 6 Years For Perfection

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 22.

A remarkable operation which had taken 6 years to be considered perfect, is reported to have been successful in a London Hospital.

A child was born without a socket in one hip.

For 2 years both the hips remained in plaster of paris; then a piece of bone was removed from the sound hip and was fashioned into the socket and was then placed in the crippled hip.

It was kept replastered for 2 years.

The socket now works naturally, and the child is normal.—Reuter.

CATASTROPHIC FLOODS IN POLAND

Warsaw Is In Danger Of Being Gulped By Sea

WARSAW, July 22.

Floods in the past few days were truly catastrophic.

Five or six hundred have perished, fifty million sterling damage has been caused; an alarming possibility exists of the spread of epidemic typhus in the whole of South Poland.

Millions of small farmers are ruined after relying on drought elsewhere to bring them fortunes. The river Vistula is still rising. Thousands are lining along the banks, watching the floating wreckage of homes, wondering whether the levees would hold, and thus save Warsaw itself.

Normally the Vistula here barely a couple of hundred yards wide, has now become a turgid mass for half a mile across, hurling towards the sea, small islands of sand and sheaves of wheat. A Reuter's correspondent glimpsed a moment ago a dead child with an ashen face appearing wraithlike above the murky swell of waters.—Reuter.

MAHATMA THANKS CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, July 22.

Gandhiji replying jointly to the addresses of the District Board and the Municipality Boards, congratulated them on their work to better the condition of the Harijans and urged them to carry on.

Replying to the address of the citizens: who presented him a purse of Rs. 11,000 Gandhiji expressed disappointment at the contribution as he expected that Cawnpore would pay at least a lakh. He believed that differences amongst the Hindus was responsible for the smallness of the contribution. He explained at length the implications of Harijan uplift movement which he said was in full accord with true Sanatanist principles. Gandhiji thanked the police for the arrangements they had made but regretted that they became necessary owing to undisciplined Sanatanists. He concluded with an appeal for more fund.—A.P.

"HE DIED ASSASSINATED"

AURILLAC (CANTAL), July 22.

A stone column 30 feet high bearing the simple inscription "To Paul Doumer who died assassinated" was unveiled by President Lebrun in this little southern French town, which was Doumer's birth place.—Reuter.

HEATWAVE DISASTERS.

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, July 22.

Deathroll due to heatwave is now 235 and there is no prospect of immediate break in weather. Loss of crops in Middleswest and the Southwest is estimated at hundreds millions of dollars. The losses are expected to increase daily. The Theremometer at St. Louis soared to 113 degrees.

STOP PRESS

STRIKERS FACE TEAR-GAS.

(Special Cable.)

MADRID, July 22.

200 builders and labourers who for three days remained in the creased, were ejected by novel Subterranean galleries of the Bank of Spain extension refusing to come up until wages were inmeans. Four motor-car loads of shock police equipped with tear gas bombs arrived in the morning and after shouting the ultimatum to strikers down the main shaft, threw down the bombs which brought them up quickly.

TURKEY EJECTING FOREIGNERS.

(Special Cable.)

ISTANBUL, July 22.

A number of Consulates in Turkey were besieged by respective foreigners demanding free repatriation, following the application of the law forbidding foreengners from acting as chauffeurs, guides, hairdressers, tailors, shoemakers, musicians and variety artistes. Under the law the first group of 800 persons with their families totalling 5,000 are forced to abandon work this morning. Three other group totalling 18,000 will be similarly affected shortly.

He Never Faltered From Path Of Duty

TRIBUTES TO SEN GUPTA

Late Leader Of Bengal Who Sacrificed His All At Altar Of Country's Freedom

"He was no more a Hindu than I am a Mathematician. He was an Indian first, an Indian second and an Indian last and for ever. We shall not forget the overwhelming sacrifices made by him. The lesson of Sen Gupta is before us all. He sacrificed all to fight in season and out of season for his country's freedom. He never faltered one moment in his devotion for the cause for which he died a martyr".

The above glowing tribute was paid by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the memory of the late Deshapriya Sen Gupta, while presiding over a public meeting at the Congress House on Sunday evening, convened by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to celebrate the first death anniversary of the late J. M. Sen Gupta.

HIS SACRIFICES

In the course of her speech Mrs. Naidu referred to the great sacrifices made by the Bengal leader towards India's struggle for freedom. He had died a martyr while on the battlefield. He was one of the torch bearers of India's freedom. He fought with the British Government in and out of season for his country's freedom. He was held in esteem all over the country by all Hindus and Muslims alike. He never once faltered in his devotion for the cause for which he was working.

HE STOOD FOR UNITY

In Bengal, where he wore the Tripple Crown, there were quarrels. It was known to all that Sen Gupta always stood for unity in the Congress ranks. At a time when the Hindu-Muslim tension was very high in that province, Deshapriya Sen Gupta carried the banner of harmony, peace and reconciliation.

INDIAN FIRST & LAST

"There is not one single Muslim," continued Mrs. Naidu, "in that predominantly Muslim province of Bengal, who did not consider this Hindu leader his own, this leader who was no more a Hindu leader than I am a mathematician. He was an Indian first, an Indian second, and an Indian last and for ever. What are the lessons in his life that we are called upon to remember? Not only his sacred memory and gratitude of the Nation for the sacrifices he had made but also, I believe, the vision of a Free India. We shall not forget the overwhelming sacrifices made by Sen Gupta. Ours is a country in which sacrifice is a cardinal virtue. The lesson of Sen Gupta is before us all and of which he himself was a standard bearer.

HE DIED ON BATTLEFIELD

He died upon the battle-field. For us prison is the battlefield. He has left us trustees of his unfulfilled ambition, to create and live in a Free India. To-day I will ask you to send a note on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, a message of pride for the legacy that Sen Gupta has left us and that message of love and sympathy, to that brave English woman, his wife, who made her husband so great an Indian, and to those sons of his for whom he has left also, the only heritage, his ideals, his dreams, his devotion and his pride of the country."

Mrs. Naidu then called upon Mr. K. F. Nariman, who she said, was on the way to wear the triple crown of Bombay, to address the gathering.

THAT GREAT SOUL

In the course of his speech Mr. Nariman said that when he and other comrades heard about Deshapriya Sen Gupta's death, while they were in Bijapur Jail, they were shocked. The speaker knew the great soul not only as a Congress leader but also as a close friend, with whom he travelled in South India a few years back.

The Bengal leader wore the Tripe Crown of that province, the Presidentship of the B.P.C.C. the Mayoralty of Calcutta and the leadership of the Opposition in the Council for a long time and wore it with honour and dignity. Besides that he had been on the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress for a very long time. Bengal had produced many great leaders. First was Deshabandhu Das and next came Deshapriya Sen Gupta who sacrificed his enormous practice to fight for the country's cause.

HE DIED FIGHTING

On several occasions, continued the speaker, Sen Gupta did not heed the advice given by his medical advisers and continued working day and night for the Congress. He never cared for his health when it meant fighting the enemy. Everyone was bound to die one day or the other, but the honour of dying on the battlefield fighting for the Country's freedom was given to very few and Sen Gupta died fighting on the battlefield.

CALL TO YOUTHS

Concluding, Mr. Nariman said, that in spite of medical advice Sen Gupta hurried back to India to be in the thick of the fight for freedom and was straight taken to the jail from the steamer. He never came out of jail and died there. The speaker advised the youth of the country to follow the great leader in his footsteps. "Read about his life, learn the spirit of sacrifice that he had got, imbibe the love and amiability that he possessed and again learn not to step back in the onward march to Country's Freedom."

KNOWN IN EVERY HOME

Mr. Nagindas Master speaking next said that Deshapriya Sen Gupta's name was known in every home in the country. His memory would ever remain green. He had always stood against communalism and fought against it tooth and nail. On several occasions it had been known, that he rushed into the battle field without in the least caring for his delicate state of health. He was well known amongst friends for his amiability, friendship, courage and sacrifice.

VERY FEW LIKE HIM.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his speech said that he had known the Great Bengal leader well and he could say with impunity that there were very few patriots in the country who had sacrificed their all for the nation's freedom. He was known to feel very intensely the conditions that existed in the Country and in his own province Bengal, and was fighting the forces of the British Government like a true hero. During the last four years

(Continued on page 7).

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted an educated fair Samajist and Nationalist young lady of modern views for a Samajist Maharata young man aged 30. Income of Rupees 300 nearly a month. No dowry and sub-caste restrictions. Correspond Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary to the District Benevolent Society of Bombay. Candidates must have experience in the management of charitable homes and a working knowledge of book-keeping and accounts. Salary Rs. 75 to 100 (according to qualifications) plus quarters. Applications accepted by the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Old Parsi Statue, Byculla, up to the 31st instant. (2727)

Experienced Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing Masters, Mill-Managers, Secretaries, Mechanical, Electrical, Civil Engineers, Overseers, Draftsmen, Wiremen, Fitters, Clerks, Typists-Stenographers, Accountant-Cashiers, needy of Employments, apply with testimonials, minimum salaries, and postage 1 1/4 anna, to Box No. 2740, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School, Mundra. (8692)

Wanted Secretary for the District Council, Balaghat on Rs. 150 p.m with an annual increment of Rs. 5 and benefit of Provident Fund. The candidate should be a graduate of recognized University and below 30 years of age. He should be qualified in Engineering and Accounts. Preference will be given to those who have at least 5 years experience of a local body. Applications to reach the undersigned by the 15th August 1934 at the latest. V. V. Kattukar, Vice-Chairman, District Council, Balaghat. (8693).

12. TO BE LET.

Residence: Temperance Hall, 34, Colaba Road (Causeway), airy, well-lighted and self-contained Gas for cooking. Rent Rs. 75. Apply: Devkaran Nanjee & Sons. (2739).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Fine ground floor office: Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle. Mezanine floor. Rent Rs. 85. Available 1st August. Apply: Devkaran Nanjee & Sons. (2739).

Large inexpensive office accommodation, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle. Commanding excellent view. Airy and well-lighted. Central business locality. Mezanine floors. Lift. Very moderate rent, Rs. 85 to 175. Apply: Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (2739).

24. GARAGES TO LET.

Godown, garage or workshop; 34, Colaba Road (Causeway) Rent Rs. 75. Apply: Devkaran Nanjee & Sons. (2739).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar—Recognised and aided by the Government Board of Indian Medicine U.P. The next session begins from 1st August, 1934. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before 25th July, 1934, applicants to present themselves on 1-8-1934, for admission Test examination. Candidates High School (or equivalent examination), passed with Sanskrit or Prathma in Sanskrit with knowledge of English upto the High School Standard will be admitted. Complete course 4 years, with dissection and Practical Classes. For any further information, and Copies of Prospectus please apply with 3 annas (three) postage stamps to the Principal. (2712)

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Old Books.—Collection of valuable books on literature, philosophy and science—2186 volumes—is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle".

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for Household-Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2703)

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WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall Lahore. (2691).

D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance and M. L., Ltd. Nagpur, will personally see in Bombay applicants desiring to take up Company's representation at the Empire Hindu Hotel, Fort, Bombay from the 19th July. Previous appointments will have to be made. Apply with details. (2724).

Wanted influential and reliable gentlemen to represent one of the leading Life Offices of Bombay in the districts of Surat, Broach, Thana, Ahmednagar, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Khandesh. Good prospects to those who can guarantee business. Apply stating age, experience and terms expected to Box No. 8658, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

118, TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notice

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 59 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st July, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1933.

2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Pether as an additional Director.

3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1934 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 23rd July, 1934 to 6th August, 1934 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
(Sd.) H. H. SAWYER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th July, 1934. (8686)

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

With reference to previous Notice to the Shareholders of Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company to be held on Tuesday, the 17th day of July, 1934, and Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1934, to pass the Special Resolution therein specified SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the Resolution specified in the Notice was duly passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting, held on Tuesday the 17th day of July, 1934, and that the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution at the Meeting to be held on the 7th day of August, 1934, as previously notified.

J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
21st July, 1934. (8700)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that JITAJI KHUMAJI, SURTINGJI, KHUMAJI and CHANDANMAL DANAJI, trading as Khumaji Gajaji & Co., have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office, within the Fort at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

The Schedule Above Referred To.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Mugbhat Lane and Girgaum Road, without the Fort in Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6 New No. 25, Old Survey No. 503 and New Survey No. 7683 and Cadastral Survey No. 268 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 265, Street No. 257 and containing by admeasurement 39 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Municipal Land, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Jaynarayan Lalchand Kapadia but now belonging to Karmali Peerbhoy and on or towards the South by Mugbhat Lane.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1934.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices

THE NARSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1934, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

2nd. To elect one of the Directors who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th July, 1934 to 13th August, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGGIRJI GYANGIRJI,
Agent.
Hyderabad, dated 13-7-1934. (8699)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST or MISLAID certificates for the 2 First Preference Shares Nos. P. 9742/43 and 20 Second Preference Shares Nos. SP. 36176/195 standing in the name of his father, the late Mr. Dattatraya Vithal Kane, in the books of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and he has applied to the said Company for the issue of duplicates certificates thereof. Any person having any claim in respect of the said shares should lodge the claim with the Company at its registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date else the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate certificates.

NARHAR DATTATRAYA KANE.
Date 21-7-1934. (8691)

NOTICE

Poona Racing Season, 1934.

The Rates of Admission to the Enclosures inclusive of entertainment tax are as under:—

	Rs.	a.
Gentleman Season Ticket and Coupon Book	40	0
Lady Season Ticket and Coupon Book	15	0
Day Ticket Members and 1st Enclosures:—		
Gentleman	4	0
Lady	2	8
2nd Enclosure Each Ticket	1	8
2nd Enclosure Soldiers (in uniform)	0	12

By Order,
B. H. HOPKINS, Capt.,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
8643

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	19 July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Aug	24 Aug
Yamagata Maru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	24 July.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	6 Aug.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Aug
Yasukuni Maru	12000	13 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	15 Aug
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	13 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Horuby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

AT 2-30 p. m. TO-DAY

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR FAMILY TO ENJOY THE endearing mysteries of

Mysterious Prince

A SARASWATI CINETONE'S Musical Stunt Super

Featuring:—
Master VITHAL
Supported by:—
MENKA, SALVI
SHAKUNTALA
VASANT PEHELWAN
JAVDEKAR

IN **4th GLORIOUS WEEK**

at

KRISHNA TALKIES

CHARNI ROAD.
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 P.M. Matinee to-day at 2-30 P.M.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Again it is

Sulochana

Who triumphs in a romantic drama of old Persia.

"Gulsanovar"

What a story, what smash Songs, Dances, Gorgeous Settings

with
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others.

Director: HOMI MASTER

IMPERIAL CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD.

SPEND THIS EVENING

with your family and friends
ENJOYING THE FEAST OF MUSIC
in
BALWANT PICTURES CORPORATION'S
(Sangli)
Marathi Musical Talkie

Krishnarjun-Yudhha

featuring
Master DINANATH & NIRMALADEVI
Supported by able cast

TO-DAY MATINEE at **3-30 p.m.**

MAJESTIC CINEMA: (GIRGAUM)
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M.'s Super Musical
"BROADWAY TO HOLLYWOOD"
WITH
A Star-Studed Cast
and
500 BEAUTIFUL DANCERS
SONGS! DANCES! MUSIC!

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11, CONNAUCHT ROAD, POONA
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6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
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Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year.
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WHEN OTHER OINTMENTS AND CURES HAVE FAILED.

HUNDREDS HAVE TRIED IT WITH GREAT SUCCESS AND SEVERAL MEDICAL MEN RECOMMEND IT TO THEIR PATIENTS AND WRITE ITS MERITS IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

Bombay, Lohar Chawl, 11-3-34.

The Clinical sample of Pilano sent to me was given a fair trial in a case of Piles, and was found quite satisfactory as regards its results.

M. J. M., M.B.B.S.
Dadar, 13-4-34.

This is to certify that I have used Pilano for Piles for my patients and I was satisfied with its results.

S. G. K., B.A., M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S.
Girgaum, B'Bay, 28-4-34.

I am very glad to write to you that the Pilano sample supplied by you for clinical trial has been found satisfactory to my patients.

W. A. B., M.B.B.S.

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LABOUR REFUSES TO SURRENDER

Govt. Must Intervene In Nagpur Mills Dispute

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR July 21.

Mr. P. M. Naidu, Member, Strike Committee of the Nagpur Textile Union has issued the following statement regarding the Strike Situation:—

The Strike in the Empress Mills Nagpur was declared on 1st of May 1934 and went on upto the 7th of May, when all the workers numbering about 9,000 joined the Strike as a protest against the wage-cut which ranged between 21.5 to 25 per cent. including the stoppage of Regular attendance Bonus and to 28 per cent. in the earnings of piece workers.

After the compromise of September 1933, the Mill Management suddenly (1) withdrew their Provident Fund contribution by 50 per cent. (2) dismissed 20 hands of the dyeing Department without any notice and (3) materially curtailed the facilities enjoyed by the Union and (4) began to take away all the benefits granted by the Empress Mills Welfare Association.

All the five Empress Mills had been deserted on the 6th of May, and the Management put up a notice that unless a sufficient number of workers in all departments presented themselves for work on or before the 11th May the Mills would be closed.

The attempts of the Management to break the strike by approaching the strikers in the chawls and persuading them to resume work failed, though lorries were sent to their chawls to bring them to the Mills.

LOCK-OUT DECLARED

On the 12th May, the Empress Mills Management put up a notice declaring a Lock out until further notice.

Between the 13th of May and the 20th, Mr. R. S. Ruikar and three or four other strike leaders were arrested.

Public Meeting were held (1) disapproving the breach of terms of compromise by the local Mill owners and (2) supporting the strike of the workers as being just.

All-India Associations and a number of Institutions passed resolutions sympathising with the strikers and their demands.

Practically all the local Newspapers supported the cause of the strikers Except the "Daily News" of Nagpur.

On the 19th June, the Management further issued another notice, withdrawing long service bonus and declaring the possibility of retrenching a large number of hands.

Inspite of all these drawbacks, the strikers held out magnificently.

ATTEMPT TO OPEN MILLS

On the 10th of July, the Management all of a sudden opened the Mills with the fond hope that workers would rush in unconditionally.

The strikers held out firmly and the expectations of the Management to break the strike failed hopelessly.

Inspite of the fact that the Strikers were in distress and suffering for 70 days—the number that attended the Mills was only 752.

The Management gave out the figure as 1,452. This is misleading.

700 persons including the Parsi assistants, chowkidars and cleaners etc. have been attending the Mills even during the period of the lock-out.

The actual number therefore that went to work from amongst the strikers who number 8,876 was only 752; the bulk of the strikers kept out, thus demonstrating that they are prepared to suffer even further for their just demands.

On the 11th July the number of attendance fell down to 544.

TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT MEMBER

It appears the Local Government have realised the strength of the protest of the strikers, because on the 12th of July Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon sent for two representatives of the strikers and discussed with them the strike situation.

This meeting was further followed by another larger representation of the Strike Committee, headed by Mr. P. M. Naidu that waited on the Hon'ble the Revenue and Finance Member on the 13th July.

The terms of settlement were discussed and even formulated.

After this interview, which clearly showed that the Government were fully aware of the whole situation, it was expected that settlement woud soon be arrived at.

But the Mills Management seems to think that it will break the strike even now counting on the fact that distress caused amongst the strikers due to starvation is keen and that they cannot hold out any longer, as the privations of hunger will force them to submit unconditionally.

SETTLEMENT OVERDUE

These alculations are being falsified day by day as will be apparent from the poor attendance of the strikers since the Mills opened its gate from 10th of July.

It is therefore, the supreme duty both of the Government and the public now to intervene in the dispute which is now raging for the last 80 days and bring the management to a proper frame of mind, to settle the strike.

SPEED WITH SAFETY ON WET ROADS

Instead of putting up with the inconvenience of second-rate tyres which make reduced speed and the greatest caution necessary when driving on slippery, rain-soaked roads, invest now in the inexpensive luxury of Dunlop E.L.P. Tyres. E.L.P. Tyres will make a great difference to your Monsoon motoring—for they alone provide confidence in road grip and stability, points which it is vital to consider in rough weather.

DUNLOP E.L.P. EXTRA LOW PRESSURE TYRES

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

The following articles have been received at Jer Mahal:—

Shah Kantilal Manilal (through the efforts of Shrimatis Moilbai and Narbhekumarbai Ghatkopar) 53 saris and 12 pieces of clothing.

Shah Kantilal Manilal (through the efforts of Shrimatis Motibai and Narbhekumarbai Ghatkopar) 101 saris and 68 pieces of clothing.

Bharat Bhusan Agency 30 saris.

Baj Ganga Laxmi Karsandas 18 saris.

Shrimati Vidyavati 1 sari.

Shrimati Savitribai, Thana 8 saris.

Atiya Begum as per detail below 65 saris 253 pieces of clothing.

H. H. Maharaja of Bajang 1 Bundle.

Mr. Nuruddin Kamruddin 1 Bundle.

Mrs. G. P. Singhani 8 saris.

Mrs. Bharucha 1 bundle.

Mrs. Tehmina Joshi 1 bundle.

Mrs. Gulbai 2 bundles.

Mrs. Kurwa 1 bundle.

Mrs. Mehta 1 bundle.

Seth Bhagwanlal Panalal 4 bundles.

Mrs. Laud 1 bundle.

Rao Bahadur Nayampalli Rs. 20/ cash.

Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal Rs. 100/ cheque.

The National Workers Home Rs. 6/15/.

Total cash received up to date Rs. 188/3/.

287 saris and 456 pieces of clothing will be sent to Sir P. C. Roy, Calcutta, on Monday.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF VARIETY SHOW.

Atiya Begum is arranging a variety show on Sunday (29th instant) at 6-0 p.m. at the Bhavatsky Lodge Tickets costing Rs. 3/ and Rs. 2/ are available at Aiwan Rafat, Ridge Road.

"F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee

The General Secretaries of the "F" Ward Congress Committee, write:—

The Congress Membership books issued by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee for enrolment of the Congress Members must be returned together with Membership fee of on or before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) the 31st instant and members enrolled in such of the books which will not be delivered in the respective Ward Committee's offices at or before the above time or whose membership fee will not be paid on or before the time fixed above in the "F" Ward Congress Committee concerned either due to the fault of the person who has enrolled such member or members and has collected membership subscription or of the member himself will not be eligible to stand as a candidate or vote for the B P C C election or take any part therein."

(1) The latest date and time of

(a) closing of membership roll for the purposes of B P C C election: 31st July 1934 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(b) Receiving nominations for B P C C membership election: 7th August 1934 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

(2) Election of the members to the B P C C: 12th August 1934.

(3) Time will be announced later on.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar B. M. Phadnis at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Smith lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

Steady Progress Of Narrotamdas Hospital

HOPE OF HELP FROM GUJERATIS

The 9th annual report of Sir Harkisondas Narrotamdas Hospital from January to December 1933, which has just been published, gives a satisfactory and encouraging account of the work done by this institution.

During the year under review, the Hospital has maintained its progress and popularity. The total numoer of cases treated during this year came to 1778, out of which 449 were maternity cases. Their total number of treatment days was 34,849. In the year 1925 when the hospital commenced its work, there were 429 patients, to whom the benefit of the hospital was given. The hospital provides at present accommodation for 100 beds in the General Wards and 21 in the Maternity Department. The total number of free beds is 63, all of which are always occupied. Inspite of the increased number of free beds, there is a constant and pressing demand for admission as free patients and consequently, the hospital has to maintain a waiting list for such patients. Besides this, there is provision for 25 beds, in respect of which the hospital levies only a nominal charge, and the Honorary Staff give their services free.

In order to provide further accommodation the "Janmastam Building" adjoining the hospital building has been purchased for a sum of Rs. 1,60,251.

HOPE OF HELP

Last year the annual expense came to Rs. 1,64,890-6-4. It is hoped that the generous Gujerati Hindu public will assist the hospital to enable it to meet the heavy annual expenditure. The hospital received during the year Rs. 30,496-6-3 as help. Besides this, the hospital received monthly donations amounting to Rs. 9,200.

The hospital authorities are to be congratulated on the steady progress and most satisfactory management of this institution.

JHABUA STATE'S REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY

Prajamandal Suggests Enquiry Committee To Be Set Up

SIMLA, July 21.

According to a telegram received by Mr. Gaya Prasad, President of the Prajamandal, Jhabua, a small State in Central India, has sent an urgent telegraphic representation to His Excellency the Viceroy, seeking relief against the alleged oppression by the State authorities.

After giving details of the injustices the Prajamandal suggests that an Inquiry Committee be set up immediately and drastic action be taken.

TO ESCAPE PERSECUTION.

It has been alleged that hundreds of villagers are migrating to nighbouring State to escape the persecutions.

It will be recalled that some time ago the Senior Maharani sent a lengthy communication to the Agent, Central Indian States' Agency, Indore, which was produced in the "Sun" for the first time, in which she sought permission to separate from her husband and reside for the rest of her life in her brother's State.

She also wished the fixation of separate Jagirs for her which might give her maintenance as long as she lived.—United Press.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ROLL SWELLS

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

626 Sjt. Ganesh Shivram Mahasker
627 Sjt. Harkisandas L. Jhaveri
628 Sjt. Narsidas Gangaji Popat
629 Sjt. Salebhoy Abdulkadar
630 Sjt. Shantilal Vallabhji Dhruv
631 Sjt. T M Topiwalla
632 Dr. Rehmtulla Sulemanji
633 Sjts. Damji Shamji
634 Sjt. Fulchand Amarchand Parekh
635 Sjt. Pranshanker Prabhashanker Master
636 Sjt. Sindhji Vicamji Shah
637 Sjt. Maneklal A Mehta
638 Sjt. Ratanlal M Mehta
639 Sjt. N D Patil
640 Sjt. Haribhai Mitra
641 Sjt. Vithal Sakharam Kumbhojkar
642 Sjt. Bhawoo Babaji Lidraskar
643 Sjt. Narayan Bhikaji Bhide
644 Sjt. Gopal Govind Birje
645 Sjt. Purshottam Raibajkar
646 Sjt. Anant Ballal Ambekar
647 Sjt. Eknath Dattatraya Ghodhate
648 Sjt. Gajendranath G. Sharma
649 Sjt. Jayant Narain Saxena
650 Sjt. Madanlal Pithle
651 Sjt. Bhagat Jashwant Vrendavan
652 Sjt. Vinayak Shankerrao Kalovar
653 Sjt. Vanmalidas Vithaldas
654 Sjt. Haridas Damodardas Bhatra
655 Sjt. Ranchoddas Keshavji
656 Sjt. Shah Valji Khimji
657 Sjt. Khimji M Bhajpuria
658 Sjt. Sardar Thamansingh
659 Sjt. Ramaniyaram Govardhan Tripathe
660 Sjt. Niranjan Sharma Ajit
661 Sjt. Mahant K Mehta
662 Sjt. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi
663 Sjt. Gordhandas Jamnadas
664 Sjt. Bhogilal Dolatchand Shah
665 Sjt. Lalshanker Harprasad
666 Sjt. Sevantilal Nagendas
667 Sjt. Dhanji Bhoi Deveseybhai
668 Sjt. Manganlal Khanjibhai Naik
669 Sjt. J P Mehta
670 Sjt. Minchor Rustom Masani
671 Sjt. Anandji Haridas
672 Mrs. Moghibai Mavji
673 Sjt. Kamalanath B. Sanzgiri
674 Sjt. S D Dongre
675 Sjt. Sardar Pratap Singhji

(To Be Continued)

COM. SHEIKH RELEASED

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, July 21.

Com. Tayab Sheikh was released yesterday morning from Yeraoda Central Prison. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition.

Com. Sheikh looked much pulled down and very weak, but yet full of ardour and enthusiasm for work. All along he was kept in "C" class and in solitary confinement and was denied a number of facilities available even to ordinary criminals. He was received at the Jail gate by the members of the Young Socialist League Poona.

It will be remembered that Com. Sheikh was secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Rly Employees' Union and a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

R. C. PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

SUB-COMMITTEES FOR DIFFERENT TASKS

Executive Council Meets At Congress House

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress met on Sunday afternoon in the Congress House and appointed different Sub-Committees to carry on the work of the Reception Committee. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was in the Chair.

At the outset Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy read the minutes of the previous meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee which was passed.

WORKING COMMITTEE

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, one of the General Secretaries, then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Working Committee of the Reception Committee shall consist of the Office-bearers of the Reception Committee and one representative of each Sub-Committee to be elected by the respective Sub-Committees for the purpose."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gunvant Kapadia and was passed unanimously.

ITS POWERS

Mr. Abid Ali, next moved the following resolution regarding the powers of the Working Committee:

"Resolved that subject to the general control of the Reception Committee and the Executive Council, the Working Committee of the Reception Committee is authorised to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the Congress session and is given all the powers of the Reception Committee and the Executive Council, including those for opening accounts in Banks and operating upon the same through such of its office-bearers as the Working Committee may determine from time to time."

"Resolved that Messrs. Dalal & Shah and Messrs. Nanubhai & Co. be appointed as Honorary Auditors of the Reception Committee."

Mr. Ganapathi Shanker Desai seconded the resolution and the motion was passed unanimously.

MORE TREASURERS

The third resolution regarding the appointment of three more treasurers in addition to the two already elected was moved was by Mr. Nagindas Master. The resolution read as follows:

"That the names of Sjt. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Sjt. Mathuradas Tricumji and Sjt. Vaikunth Laloobhai Mehta be added, as Treasurers to the two Treasurers, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal and Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas already accepted in the last Reception Committee meeting."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the resolution.

A POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas raised a point of order and wanted to know from the President if the resolution was in order as he felt that the general body of the Reception Committee was the only body that was authorised to appoint Treasurers.

Mr. Abid Ali pointed out that the general body of the Reception Committee had by a resolution delegated all powers to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Vaikunth Desai said that he bowed to the ruling of the chair, but wished to point out that it would be an act of injustice both to the general body of the Reception Committee and the public at large, if the Treasurers who are the custodians of finance of the Reception Committee are appointed by the Executive Committee. It would be a great injustice done to the Reception Committee if any means of the officers are added or subtracted from what had already been decided on by the general body of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Nariman then read out the resolution of the general body of the Reception Committee giving full powers to the Executive Committee. The President ruled out the point of order.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Finance Committee

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved that the Finance Sub-Committee should consist of the following:—

Chairman: Sjt. K. M. Munshi.

Secretaries: 1 Sjt. Chiranjilal Loyalka; 2 Sjt. Mulji Dayal; 3 Sjt. Jamnadas Mulji Mathuradas; 4 Sjt. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi.

Members: 1 Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai; 2 Narayanlal Bansilal; 3 Jamnadas Adukia; 4 Ramnivas Harnandrai; 5 Virchand Panachand; 6 Shivji Devji; 7 Abdul Tyeb Esmailji Maskati; 8 Jyotindra L. Mehta; 9 Bhaidas Maganlal; 10 Jamnadas Baxi; 11 P G Mahashker; 12 Mathuradas Kanji Matani; 13 Maganlal Parbhudas; 14 Ishwardas Maganlal; 15 K I Ramchandra Iyer; 16 Shankerbhai J Amin; 17 Jivanlal C Setalwad; 18 Keshavdev Nevatia; 19 Begraj Gupta; 20 Bhavanji Arjun Khimji; 21 Lala Kishen Prasad; 22 M L Dahanukar; 23 Ratansi Champsey; 24 Ramniklal N Mehta; 25 Tayabali M Kajiji.

Mr. Ganpathi Shanker seconded the Rsolution.

Mr. C K Narayanaswami proposed the addition of Mr. Narsidas Popat in the Sub-Committee, which was accepted.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Construction Committee

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved that the following form the Congress Nagar Construction Sub-Committee:—

Chairman:—Sjt. Anandji Haridas.

Secretaries:—1 Sjt. Sunderdas Morarji, 2 S. K. Pupala, 3 Purshottam Kanji.

Members:—1 Sjt. Manilal Mohanlal Javeri, 2 H. N. Contractor, 3 Natwarlal Khambata, 4 Syed Noorali, 5 M. L. Dahanukar, 6 Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, 7 Sjt. Abdemannan T. Kajiji.

Hony. Engineers and Architects: —1 Sjt. S. D. Prabhavalker, L. V. Sathye, G. A. Kantekar, G. V. Patki.

NAME IT "JAWAHAR NAGAR."

Immediately after the resolution was moved, Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas moved an amendment that the Sub-Committee be called "Jawahar Nagar" Sub-Committee.

Mr. Abid Ali, General Secretary, pointed out that the name "Congress Nagar" had not been decided upon as the final name of the Nagar. It had been provisionally mentioned as Congress Nagar and the final name might be decided upon either by the Sub-Committee or the Executive Committee or the general body of the Reception Committee at a later stage.

A POINT OF ORDER.

One of the members wanted to know if moving the amendment of the nature stated above was in order, Mr. S. D. Babrekar made a speech holding that the amendment was out of order as the meeting was not considering the name of the Congress area.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that the officers had mentioned "Congress Nagar" at several places. At a later stage when the question of changing the name came, the officers might face them with a "fait accompli" and would plead for retaining the same name. He, therefore, subimtted that the amendment was quite in order.

Mr. Venkatesh Iyer moved that the name should be changed to Pandal and Delegates Camp Construction Sub-Committee.

Mr. Venkatesh Iyer's amendment was ultimately carried.

Mr. S. K. Pupala withdrew his name from the Secretaryship.

Mr. H. N. Contractor's name was proposed as secretary in place of Mr. Pupala and was accepted by the house.

Exhibition Committee

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved that the following form the Exhibition Sub-Committe:—

Chairman:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Vice-chairman:—Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.

Secretaries:—1 Shmt. Lilavati K. Munshi, 2 Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi, 3 Lalbhai Patel, S. C. Muzumdar.

Treasurers:— 1 Sjt. Vaikunth L. Mehta, 2 Ganesh Shivram Ranade.

Members:—1 Sjt. Dhirajlal Modi, 2 Sardesai, 3 S. A. Brelvi, 4 Jai A. D. Naoroji, 5 K. D. Merchant, 6 Naval C Jerajani, 7 Mangaldas M. Pakvsa, 8 Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, 9 Mrs. Jayashri Raiji, 10 Mrs. Maniben Chabildas, 11 Sjt. Narottam Vithal Purshottam, 12 Dost Mahomed Jan Mahomed, 13 Narilwala, 14 B. G. Kher, 15 Tricumji Damji, 16 Mrs. Anapurnabai G. V. Deshmukh, 17 Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, 18 Sjt. Chandulal Somalal Shah, 19 Indrajit G Thakore, 20 Dhirajlal B. Desai, 21 H. D. Bhatia, 22 Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, 23 Sjt. Charandas Meghji Mathuradas, 24 Mrs. Lilavati Desai, 25 Shmt. Jayagowri C. Kanuga 26 Mr. J. K. Mehta.

The motion was seconded and passed unanimously by the house.

Reception

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi moved that the following should form the Reception Sub-Committee:—

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the motion which was passed.

Chairman: Dr. Rajabally Patel.

Secretaries: (1) Sjt. Jetmal Narandas; (2) Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami; (3) Sjt. J. C. Maitra; (4) Dr. D. D. Sathaye; (5) Smt. Kantaben Khandwalla.

Members: (1) Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; (2) Smt. Taraben M. Master; (3) Sjt. Lala Girdharilal; (4) Sjt. F. J. Ginwalla; (5) Smt. Lila Khandwalla; (6) Mrs. Sowbhangyavati Dane; (7) Sjt. Mohanlal Dattary; (8) Dr. Miss Saraswati Bai; (9) Sjt. Ratilal Gandhi; (10) Sjt. S C Muzumdar; (11) Sjt. Jayant Dalal; (12) Sjt. Amberdekar; (13) Sjt. Pannalal M. Chinoi; (14) Sjt. Maneckji K. Patel; (15) Sjt J. K. Bachaspati; (16) Sjt. S. D. Dongre; (17) Sjt. Venkatesh Iyer; (18) Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar; (19) Sjt. Harilal M. Khakkar; (20) Sjt. Kantilal Bhansilal; (21) Sjt. Maneklal Vakaria; (22) Sjt. Surajmal Punamchand; (23) Sjt. Shivlal N. Maniar; (24) Sjt. Kanubhai V. Desai.

Accommodation

Mrs. Goshesp Captain moved that the following should form the Accommodation Sub-Committee:—

Chairman: Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah.

Secretaries: (1) Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai; (2) Sjt. Syed Noorali; (3) Sjt. V. N. Patankar; (4) Miss Champavati Chothani.

Members: (1) Sjt. L. V. Kondaye; (2) Sjt. Kulkarni; (3) Smt. Jamnaben Purshottam; (4) Smt. Vijayaben Parikh; (5) Sjt. Jagmohan Parekh; (6) Smt. Kaveribai Divecha; (7) Mrs. Noorbanoo Piarally Mooraj; (8) Sjt. Mohanlal Panachand Shah; (9) Sjt. Harilal Mahimtura; (10) Smt. Kaiser Begum Ali Bahadur Khan; (11) Sjt. Padamsi Rajda; (12) Sjt. Sirajuddin A. Vasi; (13) Sjt. K. B. Kubal; (14) Sjt. Ramniklal Mehta; (15) Sjt. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt.

After it was seconded by another member the motion was put to vote and carried.

Medical Committee

The following members were elected to work on the Medical Sub-Committee:—

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. Bhasker T. Patel.

Members:—Dr. Miss Kumudben Mehta; Dr. A. C. Das; Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar; Dr. Jinabhai L. Desai; Dr. Chimanlal G. Gandhi; Dr. Ramanlal Chhotalal; Dr. H. P. Dastur; Dr. K. K Dadachandji; Dr. Jethalal V. Vora; Dr. D. T. Anklesaria; Dr. D. D. Sathaye.

Ambulance: Dr. Athavle; Dr. Gore; Dr. Rangniker.

Consultants: Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Dr. Rajabally V. Patel; Dr. Mrs. Dadabhai; Dr. Erulker; Dr. P T Patel; Dr. T O Shah.

Volunteers Committee

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy then moved that the following should form the Volunteers Sub-Committee:—

Chairman:— G. O. C.

Members: (1) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; (2) Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain; (3) Miss Safia Somji; (4) Sjt. S. A. Brelvi; (5) Sjt. Narbheram N. Popat; (6) Sjt. Nadirshaw M. Karbhari; (7) Sjt. T R Naravne; (8) Sjt R K Achrekar.

Immediately after the resolution was moved several names were suggested by the members to be added to the list of the Sub-Committee members.

FULL POWERS TO G.O.C.

Dr. Jinabhai Desai moved an Amendment that the G.O.C. should be given full powers to elect his own Committee.

Mr. Maneckji Patel moved another amendment that the G.O.C. should have full powers to accept or reject the additional names proposed to the original list proposed.

Mr. S. K. Pupala and P.R. Lele also spoke for Dr. Desai's resolution.

When put to vote Mr. Patel's Amendment was carried by a large majjority.

Publicity Committee

Mr. Nagindas Master moved that the following should form the Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee:—

Chairman: Sjt. S. A. Brelvi.

Secretary: Sjt. K. K Menon.

Members: (1) Prof. K. T. Shah; (2) Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai; (3) Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami; (4) Sjt. Sohrab Kapadia; (5) Dr. K. B. Bharucha; (6) Sjt. Dhurandher; (7) Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan; (8) Sjt. M. R. Masani; (9) Sjt. H. P. Desai; (10) Sjt. Yogi; (11) Sjt. Purshotam Tricumdas; (12) Sjt P. R. Lele; (13) Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth.

Dr. Jinabhai Desai suggested that Mr. Manibhai Desai be added as Secretary. The suggestion was accepted.

The resolution was duly seconded and passed.

Requirements

Mr. Iswarbhai Patel moved that the following should form the Requirements Committee:—

Chairman:—Sjt. Ratilal Gandhi.

Secretaries:—(1) Sjt. Sirajuddin A. Vasi; (2) Sjt. J. J. Choksey; (3) Sjt. K. N. Deshpande; (4) Sjt. Ramanlal Choksey; (5) Sjt. Kantilal Bakoredas; (6) Sjt. Narsidas G. Popat.

Members:—(1) Sjt. Bhawanishanker Oja; (2) Sjt. Manilal N. Javeri; (3) Sjt. D. K. Bhatt; (4) Sjt. Mavji Gordhandas; (5) Sjt. Jethabhai Bhimji; (6) Sjt. Liladhar Lakhansi Shah; (7) Sjt. Khimji Madon Bhujpuria; (8) Sjt. Velji Khimji; (9) Sjt. Cooverji Shah; (10) Sjt. Kakalbhai Vakil; (11) Sjt. Ghelabhai Hansraj; (12) Sjt. Piarally Muraj.

After the motion was seconded and few additional names proposed, the resolution was put to vote and passed.

President's Reception

The following were elected to the President's Reception Committee on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas:—

Chairman:—Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia.

Vice-Chairman:—Sjt. Narayan Balwant Deshpande.

Secretaries:—(1) Sjt. Madanlal Pithie; (2) Sjt. Hiralal A. Dave; (3) Sjt. Gajendra G. Shermen; (4) Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai.

Members:—(1) Sjt. Manilal C. Modi; (2) Sjt. S. H. Daru; (3) Sjt. Gangadas K. Parekh; (4) Sjt. Damodhardas Karsondas; (5) Sjt. Jayant Dalal; (6) Sjt. Harkisandas L. Zaveri; (7) Sjt. Ratilal Bechardas; (8) Sjt. Ramniklal Mehta; (9) Sjt. Vanmalidas Vithaldas (10) Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai; (11) Sjt. M. N. Chatrapati; (12) Sjt. Bapalal Keshavlal; (13) Sjt. Harilal M. Khakkar; (14) Dr. M. B. Velkar; (15) Sjt. S. V. Sovani; (16) Sjt. Premchand Omkarmal Kedia; (17) Sjt. Ratilal P. Mehta; (18) Sjt. Amritlal Kalidas.

Mess Committee

Mr. Kanti moved that the following should form the Mess Sub-Committee:—

Chairman:—Sjt. Jamnadas Adukia.

Secretaries:—(1) Sjt. Ghelabhai Hansraj; (2) Sjt. Salebhai Abdul Kadar; (3) K. A. Narayan Iyer; (4) Shmt. Hatijaben S. Vasi; (5) Sjt. Tambe; (6) Sjt. S. V. Sovani.

Members:—(1) Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar; (2) Shmt. Mangalaben Paymaster; (3) Shmt. Ratanben Mehta; (4) Sjt. J. R. Dev; (5) Sjt. Piarally Muraj; (6) Shmt. Kaveribai Divecha; (7) ??? (8) Sjt. S. N. Poonager; (9) Sjt. V. Krishna Iyer; (10) Sjt. Lakhamsey Ghelabhai.

Kitchen-in-Charge: Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand.

The resolution was duly seconded and passed.

Music And Entertainment

The following were elected to form the Music and Entertainment Sub-Committee:—

Chairman:— Mrs. Hansaben Mehta.

Secretaries:—Mrs. Urmila Mehta; Madhurika J. L. Mehta; Sjt. P. N. Kabali.

Members:—(1) Sjt. Chandulal Mohanlal Shah; (2) Mrs. Madhuri D. Desai; (3) Mrs. Kotari; (4) Sjt. Pendharker; (5) Mrs. Purshottam Patel; (6) Mrs. Lilavati Desai; (7) Miss Bachuben Lotwalla; (8) Mrs. Gajraben Desai; (9) Shmt. Bachuben Thakkar; (10) Shmt. Kalaben Bhagwandas; (11) Mrs. S. C. Muzumdar; (12) Shmt. Sushila Daftary; (13) Sjt. Vadilal Kanji; (14) Sjt. Dharamsey; (15) Mrs. Mangla V. Mehta.

Decoration Committee

Mr. Gajendranath Sharma moved that the following should form the Decoration Sub-Committee:—

Chairman:— Mrs. Goshespben Captain.

Secretaries:—Sjt. Dost Mahomed Jan Mahomed; Miss Khurshedben Naoroji.

Members:—(1) Mrs. Jayashri Raiji; (2) Mrs. Anapurnabai G. Deshmukh; (3) Shmt. Kapilaben I. Thakkore; (4) Mrs. Madhuri D. Desai; (5) Mrs. Krishna Hathising; (6) Miss Zubeida T. Kajiji; (7) Sjt. Narialwalla.

The motion was seconded and the name of Mr. Sunderdas Morarji was added to the Sub-Committee and the resolution was passed.

Broadcasting

The Lighting and Broadcasting Sub-Committee will consist of the following as decided by the Executive Committee:—

Chairman:— Sjt. Jamnadas Meghji.

Secretary:—Sjt. Ishwarlal Bhogilal Damania.

Sanitation

The following were elected to form the Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Committee:—

Chairman:—Dr. Jethalal V. Vora

Secretaries:—Sjt. Harilal N. Contractor; Sjt P. P. Adalja.

Members:—Dr. Velkar; Sjt. S. K. Pupala; Sjt. Gajanan J. Mahimtura.

Ticket Office

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy proposed the following names as Ticket Officers in charge of the Ticket Offices:—

Sjt. Ramdas Pratap; Sjt. Gulabdas Broker; Sjt. Manilal N. Mehta; Sjt. Harilal G. Mahimtura.

The resolution was duly seconded and passed.

The following names were suggested by Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy to form the General Purposes Committee, which will be in charge of enquiries, Reading Rooms and practically all the other work that are not entrusted to the other Sub-Committees:—

Chairman: Sjt. Ishwarbhai S. Patel.

Secretaries: Sjt. G. Vishvanath, G. S. Kanthi, Madan Pithie and Kanji Gordhandas Buddhdev.

The motion, after being seconded was put to vote and carried.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Chairman moved the following resolutions which were passed:—

Resolved that the Working Committee of the Reception Committee and all the Sub-Committees shall have powers to co-opt."

"Resolved that in the event of any vacancy occurring in any Sub-Committee, whether of Office-bearer or member, the same shall be filled in by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee."

Resolved that the Chairman, one of the Vice-Chairmen, one of the General Secretaries and one of the Treasurers shall be ex-officio members of any Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees as ay be arranged amongst themselves.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, then moved a resolution to the effect that all cheques and payment vouchers submitted should be signed by two of the five treasurers if the amount was more than fifty rupees and if less should with the consent of the Treasurers be signed by any one of them.

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy moved an amendment that the question should be referred to the Working Committee.

NOTHING IMPLIED.

The Chairman explained in detail as to why the resolution was sought to be moved. Though, there was no necessity of bringing a resolution of this nature before the Working Committee, the Treasurers had met and after consulting had thought it better to place a resolution of this sort before the Executive Committee itself. There was nothing implied in the resolution. It was meant to facilitate the work of the members of the Working Committee. The Chairman appealed to the mover of the amendment to withdraw his amendment. He also appealed to everyone present not to create unnecessary misunderstanding and quarrel.

As both Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas and another speaker said that the resolution was vaguely worded, the following modified resolution was moved:—

"No payment shall be made otherwise than on a payment voucher signed by bile of the General Secretaries and counter-signed by two of the Hon. Treasurers provided that any such payment voucher for a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 may be made on the counter-signature of any one of the Treasurers."

The motion was duly seconded and passed.

The meeting then dispersed.

Man Responsible For Mahatma's Fast

REPENTANT VOLUNTEER'S LETTER

The following are extracts from a letter to the editor of "Arjun" of Delhi from one who describes himself as "sepoy of non-co-operation" and holds himself responsible for the Ajmer incident and asks "What punishment should I inflict upon myself for my misbehaviour" He has been advised by Prof. Indra to see Mahatmaji and make full confession before him:—

"Ever since I have come to know of the resolved fast of Mahatma Gandhi (the soul of India), and of the present state of the country on account of the announcement, my soul has been troubling me whenever I look back to the cause of it. A fire has been burning in my heart and there remained nothing except a voice which had been coming from some unknown direction to guide me. The root cause of this great trouble, which has proved so fatal, was nothing but my own act.

"I have been weeping and thinking that I, who have been the worshipper of that image of Ahimsa, who have been following in his trodden path, have become the source of his (Gandhiji's) trouble and of the trouble of the country.

"I am sincerely writing that I am not having a moment's rest. The idea that after his tiring Harijan tour Mahatmaji will fast is piercing me with a sharper edge than an arrow. Even a burning coal cannot cause greater pain than this idea. I cannot express myself adequately in this letter. My soul is weak. It was in a moment of excitement that I stepped away from the right path and did so horrible a deed.

"As a punishment I have been thinking of committing suicide. The seven day's fast of Mahatma is more painful to the country than my passing away can be. But again I fear that Mahatmaji may not do anything else on this act of mine. Pray advise me as to what punishment should be mine.

DETAILS OF INCIDENT

"The following are the details of the incident. Mahatmaji arrived Ajmere on 14th July On the night of 3rd July Chaudhury Rram Narain, Secretary of the Rajistan Sewak Sangh, came to know through Mr. Syed Razmi that a few local Maharashtra orthodox Sanatanists were planning to attack Gandhiji. He consulted the Superintendent of Police and then formed a party of volunteers whose work was to protect Mahatmaji secretly. The duty was entrusted to us and ten volunteers were placed under one Scout Master. We were informed of the complete programme of Gandhiji and were instructed to reach every place and hour ahead to watch the situation and immediately to give information on the least suspicion. We were all supplied with a medal which we kept concealed.

"On the 5th July Swami Lalnath was patrolling since the morning along with some "Gondas" with black flags. The public have got a great love for Gandhiji and were not prepared to hear the words "Mahatmaji-ka-nas-ho" and ultimately the public faced Lalnath. In the evening Lalnath, accompanied with "goondas" bearing black flags, came to the meeting well in advance of the scheduled time. We doubted the intentions of the party. I was, therefore, ordered to remain near them, Lalnath also shouted slogans there. The public getting excited attacked him and his party since they were using bad and abusive words continually. I was near that place and I also got excited. I could not check myself. Suddenly my umbrella touched the head of Lalnath and this caused such a horrible result.

"This is all. As I having got no opportunity to announce the whole truth am writing to you. If you have any doubt in it make independent inquiry.

"I hope that to calm me you will write to me as soon as possible.

"Yours sincerely,

"The Real Culprit."—A.P.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET

LONDON, July 21.

The following are closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Essex vs. Middlesex at Clacton: Essex 198 for seven, (O'Connor, 78 not out).

Lancashire vs. Nottinghamshire at Manchester: Lancs 387 for six (Iddon 144 not out, Parkinson 93).

Hampshire vs. Surrey at Bournemouth: Surrey 419 for nine, (Squires 51, Barling 70, Holmes 67, Fishlock 65).

Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire at Birmingham: Warwick 336, (Croom 80, Bates 64, Santall 102, retired hurt). Gloucester one for one.

Derbyshire vs. Worcestershire at Chesterfield: Worcester 76, (Copson four for 26, Pope four for 24). Derby 252 for seven, (Carrington 72, not out).

Sussex vs. Leicestershire at Hove: Leicester 167, (Armstrong seventy). Sussex 108 for three.

Glamorgan vs. Somerset at Swansea: Somerset 103, (Mercer five for 46, Clay five for 44). Glamorgan 209 for three, (Dyson 78. Duckfield 52 not out).

Kent vs. Yorkshire at Maidstone: Kent 142. (Smailes six for 56). Yorks 245 for six, (Davidson 108 not out).—Reuter's Special.

"YOU ARE MAKING CRIMINALS"

At Oswestry in mail week Richard Williams, a miner, 32, pleaded guilty to stealing a double-barrelled gun from a pawnshop and was sent to gaol for six weeks with hard labour.

Williams, on hearing the sentence, should out: "You are making criminals. I have never taken anything in my life before. I will make it my living now."

LABOUR LEADERS COME TO BLOWS

(Continued from page 1.)

Union on Saturday night and I learn that actually a few persons met together in the Head Office and transacted some business. As a matter of fact the real meeting of the Managing Committee of the G. K. U. was announced to be held and was actually held under my presidentship in the Office of the Madanpura Centre of the Union. The meeting held in the Head Office was illegal and unconstitutional.

The Joint Secretary called a meeting without my permission and against my express instructions. Under the constitution the Joint Secretary is not at all entitled to call a meeting of the Managing Committee. The meeting called by me in the Madanpura Centre was called by me in virtue of the powers vested in me as the President under rule 21 of the Union's constitution. It was regularly circularised and was attended by a large number of the members of the Managing Committee.

I was compelled to call the meeting not at the Head office, but in the office of the Madanpura Centre, as the Head Office has became unsafe and security of person is endangered. Some persons were actually subjected to rough-handling and in consequence of that a large number of the members of the Managing Committee had written to me expressing their inability to attend the meeting at the Madanpura Centre. The meeting was accordingly held.

'F' WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meetingx of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the District Congress Committee to consider the resolutions submitted by Mr. Abidali Jaferbhai and others regarding the settlement of dispute between the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee.

DOCTOR REVIVES "DEAD" BABY

Breathes Into Its Lungs For Half Hour With Successful Result

Colin Brown, of Tottenham, was born, two months ago—apparently dead. His heart did not beat; he did not breathe. "News Chronicle" reporter found him in mail week sleeping in his pram, to all appearances a normal, healthy boy. He weighs over seven pounds and is gaining steadily.

Dr. Edward Baron, of High-road, Tottenham, attended the mother on May 29. The baby had all the appearance of being still-born, but the doctor breathed into its lungs for half an hour until there was a flicker of life.

An injection of adrenalin (which stimulates the heart) was then given and breathing was resumed until Colin broke into a cry.

NURSE'S EVIDENCE.

"It was a miracle," the baby's father, Mr. Frank E. Brown, who works at the Dalston depot of a big milk combine, declares "Colin is strong and sturdy now and he owes his life entirely to Dr. Baron, whom we can never thank enough."

Nurse Howlett, of Thackeray-avenue, Tottenham, who was first called in, said she had attended over 300 births and never known of a case like it. "The doctor worked for two hours before he brought it to life," she declared.

Dr. Baron declined to comment on the case.

A "stillborn" baby girl was reported from New York on June 20 to have been saved by similar treatment.

TINIEST TWIN DIES.

A twin girl child, which weighed only one pound at birth died at Hackney in mail week. It was regarded as the tiniest twin to have been born in Britain, if not in the world.

The twin sister, which weighs three pounds, is doing well.

1LB BABY DOING WELL.

Angela, the 1lb. 3oz., baby born at the headquarters of the Walthamstow and District Nursing Association, Essex, is going on nicely. Her weight is now 1lb. 12oz.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 12, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 10, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 20, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.
High Water: 9.38, 20.46.
Low Water: 2.09, 15.33.

TUESDAY, July 24.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Miss E. A. Underwood will speak on "What has Christianity to say to the Social Reformers" at Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch); Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Council Bye-election: Milinowners' Constituency, nomination of candidates.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of the French Police". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mystery of Mr X." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY.—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Working Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Broadway to Hollywood." Daily at 6-10 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Fugan-e-Abla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA— "Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA— "Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishna-Arjun Yuddha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NAIGAUM SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE DADAR.—The annual meeting will be held on Friday (August 3rd.) at 6-15 p.m. at Mrs. MacLean's Scottish Mission, Gowalia Tank, when Dr. C. Manshardt will speak and Mr. V. N. Chandvarkar will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD.—The twentieth half-yearly and tenth annual general body meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday (29th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at "Asthika Samaj Hall," Matunga (G.I.P)

FORT CO-OP. INSTITUTE.—The tenth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Thursday, (26th inst.,) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Bldg., 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort. Bombay.

RAHNUMA-I -MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under he auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr Ervad Rustom Dastur Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "The Teachings of Yetha Ahu Vairyo."

TODAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon.—Time Signal: Indian Selected Hour.
1-0 p.m.—Bombay Market: Available Rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH TIME MUSIC
6-30 p.m.—Time Signal.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Light Music by S. G. Nevrekar.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
7-30 p.m.—Law Talks to Laymen. "You, In The Witness Box," by Junior Wig.
8-0 p.m.—Empire relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-0 p.m.—Time Signal.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
General News in Hindi and Commercial news.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-20 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.—Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m.—A topical talk.
7-35 p.m.—The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-15 p.m.—The Old Days by Captain Leonard E. Owen, Ruler of Pilots.
8-30 p.m.—The Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-00 p.m.—England v. Australia—Fourth Cricket Test Match: relayed from Headingley, Leeds.
9-10 p.m.—A Shanty Party by Pilots from Gravesend Pilot Station.
9-40 p.m.—An Interlude.
9-45 p.m.—The B. B C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—A topital talk.
10-50 p.m.—An Interlude.
10-55 p.m.—England v. Australia—Fourth Cricket Test Match:
11-05 p.m.—The Western Studio Orchestra.

KURLA AND GANPATI UTSAV.—A meeting of the Hindus of Kurla will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Kurla A. V. School Building to decide if it is advisable to celebrate Ganpati "Utsav" in Kurla, and if so, to appoint office-bearers. The meeting is open to all Hindu citizens.

PANCHAL MAYA BRAHMA SAMAJ.—Under the auspices of the above Samaj a general meeting will be held on Saturday (28th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shri Mangal Harischandralaya (Opp. Parekh Hospital) Khetwadi, Bombay.

GHATKOPAR CELEBRATES SEN GUPTA DAY

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, July 22.

Sen Gupta Day was observed here at 8 this morning, when several speakers addressed the gathering recalling the sad demise of the Congress leader of the Bengal in harness last year. Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah presided.

The adjourned meeting of the local Congressmen held later at the same place for electing office-bearers of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee was again postponed to Sunday (July 29) next owing to disagreement on certain points among the members of the Managing Committee.

BOMBAY STUDENTS SAVE MARRIAGE!

Vote Against Institution Being Scrapped

"Marriage an anachronism in Modern Society," was the theme of a heated debate held under the auspices of the Students Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Saturday evening, with Prof. Choksy in the chair. The hall was packed to the full with students and some of the speeches were lively.

An unfortunate feature of the proceedings was the frequent interruptions made by some of the students, who seemed more disposed to comment rather than listen, especially at the end of the proceedings.

At the end of the debate, a vote was taken and the proposition was thrown out by a large majority.

Prof. Choksy, summing up, pointed out the shortcomings in the speeches of the speakers, and said that in his own opinion, (given after the vote) marriage was an essential factor in the social structure of the present day, and hence it is not an anachronism. Marriage was a restriction placed upon the sexual passions of man.

Prof. Choksy also criticised the sweeping assertions made by some of the speakers and stated that those assertions were not borne by actual facts. He drew the attention of the audience to the wording of the proposition: Marriage 'is' an anachronism in modern society, and hence all assertions must be corroborated by facts from modern life.

MARRIAGE MUST CHANGE.

Opening the debate, Mr. Bhagat, the proposer, gave a definition of marriage. "Marriage," he said, "is an indissoluble bond between two persons of the opposite sex to live faithfully together all their life.' This he said was contrary to the demands of nature, for by nature man was polygamous. He stressed upon the physical aspect of marriage and said that in these days of civilisation, when the whole order of society was changing, marriage, an age-long custom, was really an anachronism, and the sooner it was done away with, the better it was for the progress of human life.

Mr. Shah, in opposing the proposition, refuted the arguments put forward by the first speaker, and said, "he (Mr. Bhagat) wishes man to be a butterfly flying from this flower to that flower and at last he finds himself that his circumference is limited and his centre is no where." (Cheers).

MODERN WOMEN.

Mr. Karanjia, speaking for the proposition, said that modern women have achieved some sort of emancipation, and this emancipation could never be complete, unless they shake off marriage. It is no use having anything by halves, said he, and on that ground, he said that marriage was an anachronism.

Mr. Mone set out in detail the evils attendent upon marriage, but, nevertheless, he said, marriage ennnobled and purified the life of man.

STATE AND CHILDREN.

Miss Masani argued that marriage was an anachronism in modern society, because modern society did not fully respect the marriage bond at all. A man, whether he is married or not, if he is polygamously bent, he would surely have recourse to means other than specified by marriage, to satisfy his cravings. In the same way, a man could be faithful to a single woman without being legally married. She also brought to the notice of the audience the evils arising out of incompatible marriages, especially in India, and held that in such an atmosphere, the spiritual culture of growing children was sure to be contaminated. She advocated the advisability of the State taking over the rearing and education of children, so that the inequalities arising out of being born to rich or poor parents might be eradicated.

AMRIT KAUR TO GO ON FAST

Complains Of Small Response To Her Call To Help Assam

My dear sisters of Bombay have not thought it fit to answer my humble appeal for helping the 20,000 suffering sisters of Assam. A few kind hearted ladies and gentlemen have been good enough to send a few articles of clothing and saris, for which I am highly thankful to them. No organisation of the ladies in Bombay could undertake the work as requested in my appeal. Under the circumstances my fast begins to-day (Monday) at noon.

I want to die the death of a true Satyagarhi and as a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhai. May the great Guru and Lord; Guru Gobind Singh help me in my resolve and grant me power to suffer.

Ghatkoper Supports Bill To Protect Milch Cattle

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, July 22.

With a view to supporting the bill (for the protection of milch cattle) sponsored by Mr. Raghubirsing in the Legislative Assembly and protesting against the sacrifice of quadrupeds in the name of Hindu religion at Ellore, Kumbhkonam, etc., a public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar was held this morning at the Jain Upashraya Hall under the joint auspices of 12 local insitutions, including the Congress Committee. Hindu Sabha and Jivdaya Khata. Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Mody presided on the occasion. Several speakers addressed the gathering.

Man Drowned Due To Boat Wreck

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, July 21.

Having been caught in a violent mid-current of the Uhlas river, while returning from Badlapur a country boat, belonging to the Power House, was wrecked, as it fell over the dam near the Ambernath Barrage, about ten miles from Kalyan.

All the four occupants swam to the last; but Mallappa Mahadevappa, one of the unfortunate men, found a watery grave, while the other three managed to reach the shore alive.

WHO CAN VOTE AT CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Habitual Wearers Of Khadi Says Gandhiji

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

It now transpires that in the course of conversations with Congress workers when Mahatma Gandhi's attention was drawn to the fact that during the last Congress elections in Delhi voters were supplied with 'khadi' dress while voting, he is stated to have said that only those should vote in the elections who were habitual wearers of 'khadi.' He reiterated that no Congress Committee should get its nomination form filled up by those who were not habitual 'khadi' wearers. This condition, he said, could not be changed.

Voting as in the last election would be simply cheating and it was the duty of every Congress worker to check such things. He warned that if such things happened those who had faith in the above condition should keep aloof.

Referring to the Socialist group within the Congress, he said he did not mind its being within the Congress and if the Socialists faithfully believed in 'ahimsa' he would become its member. The Socialists should, he said, spend their time in constructive work.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO

Lahore Meeting

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held under the auspices of the Anti-Communal League at Pari Mahal. Khalifa Fazal Din was in the chair.

Mr. Mangal Sen, Secretary, Unity Board, Bannu, was the chief speaker. He said that communalism was the greatest clamity in this country. It hindered all progress.

He showed some slides through magic lantern and threw a good deal of light on the evils of Hindu-Muslim fracas.

S. Sardul Singh, Pleader said that unless Indians were united they would never attain freedom.

Maulana Abdul Majid Atiqui also spoke.

The President said that Hindu-Muslim unity could not be attained through compromises and pacts. They should boldly refuse a change in civic rights based on religions.

THANA CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Smashing Defeat Of Democratic Swarajists

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 22.

A keen contest to capture the Congress executive was witnessed last night at the local elections held in the bungalow of Dadasaheb Padhye, which resulted in a grand victory for the jail-returned prtay and a smashing defeat of the members of the Democratic Swarajya party.

Out of 285 Congress members enrolled till July 15 for the current year, about 200 voters were present at the electon meeting.

The following office-bearers were elected to the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee:—

Mr. D. M. Damle (president), Messrs. G. L. Joshi and D. M. Nadkarni (vice-presidents), Messrs. S. A. Tendulkar, D. M. Bajpeyi, Y. D. Thanekar and and Kanaiyalal Chhaganlal Shah (secretaries) Dadasaheb Padyhe (treasurer).

Besides the above eight office-bearers, the following other Congressmen were returned to the Managing Committee (comprising of 17 members):—

Dr. G. L. Dandekar, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Kotwal, Messrs. Kasturchand Shah. Manilal Chhaganlal Shah. Shamrao Patki, Shivram Jadhav and D. M. Sutar.

Mr. W A Rege was appointed honorary auditor.

Messrs. D M Bajpeyi, Kanalyalal Shah, D M Nadkarni and Dr. G L Dandekar were elected as representatives for the Thana District Congress Committee.

To the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee were returned Messrs. D M Damle and G L Joshi.

SEN GUPTA DAY

Sen Gupta Day was observed here at 8 this morning when a flag salutation ceremony was gone through in the compound of Mr. Vasant Pathare. Mr. G. L. Joshi presided over the function.

Committee To Redress Passengers' Grievances

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, July 22.

Consequent on the visit to Jaipur of Mr. J. P. Begerhotta, the President of the Central Board of the Railway Passengers' Relief Committee for Rajputana, Central India and South Punjab, a local Committee with Mr. K. L. Ajmera as President and Mr. Bharat P Mathur as General Secretary has been formed to look into the convenience and facilities of Indian passengers with regard to their boarding on the important Stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway metre gauge system.

The first meeting of the local Committee was held here yesterday and resolutions demanding a substantial improvement in the catering arrangements on the stations were passed.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 8	Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

The Government of India have re-appointed Captain H. Bullock, Representative in India of the Society for Army Historical Research, 82, Survey Road, Quetta, as a corresponding member of the Commission for three years.

"Standardisation Scheme" Reactions

WORKERS DISSATISFIED: ANOTHER STRIKE FEARED

Will Government Intervene To Avert Crisis?

Trouble is again brewing in the textile industry in the city. In spite of the glaring exposures by the Labour Office Inquiry Committee, regarding the grievances about wages of the workers, the Millowners do not seem to be in a mood to remove them.

But the Millowners have adopted the "Standardisation" scheme which though seemingly in the interests of the workers, actually reduces the wages of the majority of workers, in practice.

This will be realised by most of the workers, in August, when they will get their "standardised wages".

'STANDARDISATION' IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The last strike was a protest against the cut in wages, dear food allowances and several other grievances, but the trouble that threatens to be very serious in the next few days is against the "Standardisation scheme', which raises the wages of a very few workers by an insignificant amount, while the large majority of them would lose a portion of what they had been getting so far.

Immediately after the General Strike collapsed, the Millowners took advantage of the situation and issued a very diplomatic statement, in which they stated that they were introducing the "Standardisation" scheme which would immediately raise the wages of a large number of workers.

Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, who saw through the scheme, immediately it was published, exposed it and stated that the scheme instead of helping the workers to get more wages, was cutting down the income of a large majority of the workers.

WILL GOVT. INTERVENE?

It is stated that the Government of Bombay are taking serious notice of the reactions due to the introduction of this new scheme by the millowners, and they may take a hand in averting another crisis.

The local Labour leaders are agitated over the introduction of this Scheme and are holding discussions regarding the future action of the workers.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the Poona session of the Legislative Council asking the Government immediately to appoint a Committee to consider and recommend on the issues arising out of the Labour Office Report regarding wages and unemployment and also to take immediate steps to secure the enforcement of the recommendations, regarding wages.

Mr. Bakhale will shortly be issuing a statement to the press, showing in detail the ecect of the "Standardisation scheme" on the workers.

ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE.

It is reliably understood that if nothing is done in the immediate future to appease the hunger of the worker, sectional strikes would begin, which might ultimately result in another General Strike.

MATUNGA SETTLEMENT & F. WARD D. C. C

Matter To Be Referred To B. P. C. C. On Basis Of Settlement

The Matunga Taluka Congress Committee has passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The Managing Council of the M.T.C.C. having received the report from its President of the settlement arrived at by him with the representatives of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee with the kind assistance of Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., confirm and accept the same and instruct the President and the Secretaries to do whatever is necessary for carrying it into effect.

(2) The Managing Council, having seen in the press the report that the Managing Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee have declined to accept the agreement, request the President to communicate with Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman with a view to ascertain what action they propose to take in order to ensure that the settlement will be duly carried out, or, in the alternative, to use their influence to bring about a solution of the difficulty. In doing so they request the President to inform Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman that the Managing Council of the M.T.C.C. are willing that the matter should be referred for settlement to the B.P.C.C. on the basis of the settlement drawn up and agreed to at the conference held on the 19th instant under the Presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Public Meeting Of Students To-morrow

A public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall to call upon the students to enrol as the members of the Indian National Congress and to support the Congress Socialist Party in the forthcoming B.P.C.C. elections.

At this meeting the following and others whom the president permits will speak.

Mr. M. R. Masani Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Manek Gandhi, Premchand Shah and C. K. Narayan Swami.

All the students are invited to be present at the meeting to show their support to the Congress and their active sympathy with the Congress Socialist party.

Miss Alu Dastur,
„ Sophia Sobani.
Mr. Ratilal Shah.
„ Manek Gandhi
„ Gulab Shroff
„ Navin Khandwalla

THANA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 21.

At a meeting of the Thana Municipality held last evening, Mr B. H. Shringarpure presiding, the following nine councillors were elected to the Standing Committee:—

Mr. B. H. Taraporewalla (chairman), Messrs., L. S. Tanpure, G. B. Walavalkar, P. M. Lombar, D. K. Ovalekar, R. G. Pradhan, Y. L. Nakhwa, Shaikh Musa Usman and Kasamalli Fatehalli Thanawala.

For election of other committees, the meeting was adjourned to July 26.

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A SCOTLAND YARD THRILLER!
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ROMANCE to thrill You....
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
IN M.-G.-M.'s
MYSTERY OF Mr. X.

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YOU WILL WISH THIS GLORIOUS PICTURE
Could go on for Hours!
GEORGE ARLISS
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Warner Bros'. Happy Hit!
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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 23, 1934

SPEED UP CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

The affairs of the Congress in many parts of the country are, we regret to have to say, far from satisfactory. One of the important reasons urged for the calling off of individual Civil Disobedience was that thereby the Congress Committees would be free to devote themselves to the constructive programme which had long been sadly neglected. It is now a pretty long time since Congress Committees were permitted to function openly. But we hardly hear of any Committee devoting itself seriously to the constructive programme or, for that matter, to any programme. Instead, we hear almost daily of unedifying party squabbles in a number of committees. It is urged by some in extenuation of this ugly feature that the first thing necessary is to reorganise the Congress Committees themselves on sound lines before they can undertake any important programme, that the reorganisation naturally involves brisk competition between the various parties and groups that altered circumstances have given rise to, and that such competition is rather to be welcomed as a sign of vigour than to be deplored. There is doubtless some force in this plea. But it has to be admitted with regret that in many cases the parties and groups are formed rather on personal grounds than for the propagation of any principles. The long-standing Congresss feuds in Calcutta are notorious but the mischief there seems to be spreading to various places instead of being a deterrent example to all.

Not A Face-Saving Device

The best way in the circumstances is for Congress Committees to give proper facilities to those persons who are free from party prejudices and who wish to devote themselves to solid constructive work without seeking any power or influence in Congress circles. But it is regrettable that many leading Congressmen do not sufficiently realise the special importance of constructive work at the present moment in bringing the people in closer contact with the Congress. They are apt to believe that the talk of constructive work is only a face-saving device resorted to when a militant programme is called off. The only way to convert such sceptics even in the Congress ranks is for those who believe in constructive work to concentrate their efforts thereon at once with or without any help from any Congress Committees. It is not at all difficult for them to organise themselves for concerted action. The undoubted urgency of the work of contesting the Assembly elections need not seriously interrupt the constructive programme. Indeed the two programmes go well together. The people are naturally more sympathetic towards those who actually do constructive work than towards those who only talk of it or promise to further it by their speeches in the Assembly.

A Serious Hindrance

A serious hindrance in the general pursuit of constructive work by Congressmen is the feeling of resentfulness among them caused by Government's distrust of Congress, as evidenced by their still detaining Congress leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Government only add insult to injury by making unwarranted allegations against the Khan Sahib. It is, indeed, grossly unfair, as pointed out by Babu Rajendra Prasad, "to malign a man behind his back when he is not in a position to reply to the accusation and when Government themselves have not had the courage or fairness to give him an opportunity before an impartial tribunal to meet the charges against him." The feeling of resentfulness is wide-spread and, as Gandhiji says, forces many people into politics, though their soul craves for purely constructive work. The people, however, should bear in mind that suitable constructive work is not without its political advantage. Who can deny political efficacy to, for instance, the organisation of peasants and workers? It is from every point of view, therefore, the first duty of Congress Committees to speed up their constructive work without any further delay.

Scandalous Prosecution

Mr. B. G. Horniman and his co-accused in what is known as the Satta Gali case have been acquitted. We congratulate the Mr. Horniman—whose brilliant cross-examination of prosecution was the outstanding feature of this "cause celebre" and will be envied by many a veteran lawyer—and we also congratulate the Chief Presidency Magistrate on his taking a strictly judicial, and impartial view of the whole affair. Mr. Horniman is a public man of high repute, he occupies a very distinguished place in the journalistic life of this country and it is a matter of public knowledge—the police cannot be ignorant of it—that he has been carrying on a determined war against gamblers and gambling in the city. Could there be imagined anything more ridiculous than charging such a man with being a gambler? In addition to these well-known facts about his status, character and bonafides "not a scrap," as His Worship points out, "of document was found on him to show that he was there for the purpose of gaming or for any illegal object." Yet the police thought fit to put the accused and the Court to considerable worry and inconvenience.

Nor is that all. Objectionable as the prosecution was, the treatment meted out to Mr. Horniman on his arrest was positively reprehensible. He was seized violently from behind and his collar was twisted so as to choke him. Why was that done? "I think," says the Magistrate, "the treatment meted out to him is absolutely unjustifiable." We wonder what the Police Chiefs think of it.

Then there is the point about the bail. Mr. Mankar, evidently under the sudden influence of a brain wave, volunteered an explanation which—let us hope for the sake of his own intelligence and sense of proportion—he must have immediately regretted. His Worship's observations in this connection will bear reproduction: "I really fail to see why the police should have singled him out for the 'honour,' as Mr. Mankar says, of asking from him Rs. 500 in cash. At least when he was taken to the Police Station there was no doubt about his character and calling. Everyone knew that he was a journalist of repute. Everyone knew who he was, and I really cannot fathom either the motive or the reason for making this invidious distinction, which Mr. Mankar calls 'honourable' distinction of making him pay Rs. 500 in cash." The public too will experience the sense of inability to fathom the motive or the reason. Mr. Horniman, as was only to be expected, has come out of this sordid prosecution without a single stain on his honour. But what about the Police?

Sen-Gupta Day

Fitting tributes were paid to the memory of Deshapriya Sen-Gupta on Sunday all over the country. Mr. Sen-Gupta, whose untimely end was hastened by his sufferings during his period of incarceration is one more martyr to the cause of national freedom. And his example will not fail to inspire thousands to lay down their lives, when necessary, for their country's honour and freedom. Mr. Sen-Gupta worthily maintained in Bengal the great tradition of self-sacrifice laid down by Deshabandhu C. R. Das. He also scrupulously followed the policy of perfect Hindu-Muslim amity, pursued by the Deshabandhu. Great as were his achievements, they would have been greater still if his energies had not been dissipated in many vain attempts to compose party squabbles in the local Congress organisation. We trust his cherished memory will now at least help to restore amity among all the Congress workers of Calcutta.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Shareholders' Money

(By "N. H. P.").

The recent announcement that it is proposed by Government to amend the Indian Companies Act brings this important subject into the region of practical politics. The present Act has been proved to possess several deplorable features in actual operation. Company Law may, from the realistic point of view, which is the point of view of the shareholder, be divided broadly into four parts:—(1) obtaining the money, (2) managing the money, (3) securing the money and (4) accounting for the money. The first part involves a consideration of the problems involved in the issue of a prospectus and a public offer of securities. The second part deals with the due control of the "guinea pigs" and the "financial gigolos" of high finance. The third part deals with the protection of debenture-holders and the duties of trustees for debenture-holders. The last part imports an analysis of certain malpractices in accounting.

A Few Suggestions.

A few suggestions may be offered under each head for consideration by those interested in the subject. As to the law under the first head, it requires to be considered whether the law ought not to be made more strict so as to cover all "misleading" statements (apart from untrue statements), contained in a prospectus, whether made under expert advice or not. In any event, should the onus not be placed on the directors to show that they used all due diligence to ascertain that the expert was competent, and that they had no reason to doubt and that they did believe in the truth and fairness of the statements of the expert. Then again, the practice of listing, in the prospectus, prominent names of bankers, auditors, solicitors and the like, who permit the use of their names for a consideration, direct or indirect, and whose prestige may serve as a bait for investors susceptible to the influence of high-sounding names, social badges and political prestige, is undesirable. Should not such persons be made liable unless the prospectus contains in prominent type the statement that such persons take no responsibility for its truth. Should it not further be provided that those responsible for public issues stand in a "fiduciary" relationship to those whose money they obtain. Is it desirable or practicable to require that issuers should be compelled to obtain a bond for all damages which later prove to be irrecoverable from such persons as are legally liable under the Act? This would result not only in assuring actual compensation, but also preventing all issues except those which are thoroughly "bona fide." Insurance companies would naturally refuse to go on bonds for colourable or doubtful issues. Auditors should be made liable in the manner of directors. Further, should not the Act protect not only those who subscribe directly on the strength of a prospectus, but also those who buy on the open market? The latter are as much the victims of the prospectus as the former. Again, the complete disclosure of the total promotion profits, should be insisted on in all cases. It is a matter for consideration whether the accounts of a holding company ought to be treated in isolation from those of subsidiaries: whether persons who control dummy directors ought not to be held liable to the same extent as the latter and whether all professional fees in connection with the flotation of a company, ought not to be disclosed. Further, the "danger of small print" in prospectuses should be met. In order to prevent bogus underwriting, should it not be required that the names of the underwriters, their applications, and their undertakings should be compulsorily disclosed and a deposit should be taken from them for the due performance of their undertaking. The sale or transfer of vendors' shares for a period of time after the flotation of a company should be restricted, so as to avoid the mischief of promoters selling them at the top of the market, leaving the public sole owners of an unprofitable business.

The Attitude of the Courts.

(Continued on page 11.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Zanzibar Legislation Will Centralize Business In The Hands Of A British Firm Wiping Out Indians Altogether From It

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 14.

(By Air Mail).

Sir John Simon's declaration in the House of Commons yesterday that the British Government will "warmly welcome" the entry of the Soviet Union into the League of Nations marks a tremendous advance in international relations of European Nations, because there has up to now, always been a notable coolness in all governmental reactions to the idea. The speech of the Foreign Secretary must have come as a great and pleasant surprise to M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador in England, who was listening from the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. Sir John's news of the "Eastern Locarno" was also distinctly reassuring. He made it plain not only that the new combination must include Germany and must be "based on the strictest principles of reciprocity, but also that it must be so definitely within the League that Russia's entry is an essential condition."

Churchill For League

Sir Stafford Cripps asked the essential question as to whether any 'mutual assistance' under the proposed pact would be through Article 16 of the League of Nations or through some fresh decree. This is a vital point and though Sir John could not give a categorical reply, his assurance that he "had heard of no suggestion of a fresh decree" was definitely reassuring.

In the course of the discussion on Sir John Simon's statement, it was surprising to notice Mr. Churchill rising to support Mr. Attlee in his contention that under the present circumstances the regional pacts must be welcomed, especially because they provided a possibility of getting Germany back to the League and Russia into the League. Mr. Churchill declared that he believed that Russia was most deeply desirous to maintain peace. He added that in the last few years he had been trying to seek out for himself what would be the best way of preventing war, and it seemed to him that the League of Nations should be the great instrument on which the forces that resolved to maintain peace, should centre. He could not see how better they could prevent war than by confronting an aggressor with a prospect of such a vast concentration of forces, moral and material that even the most reckless leader would not attempt to make a challenge. It seemed to him possible that the process of agreement under the sanction of the League, might eventually lead on to a step which they should never exclude, namely, the ultimate creation of some international force, particularly in aviation.

Zanzibar Menace

The visit of Mr. B.N. Anantani, Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice," to this country has brought into prominence once again the question affecting Indian interests in Zanzibar. When I saw Mr. Anantani at the House of Commons in the company of some of the M.P.'s, who have been conspicuous by their interest in Indian affairs, he told me that his present visit to London was in connection with the most menacing situation that has developed in Zanzibar. I am told that the local Government contemplates enforcement of several legislative measures which affect Zanzibar Indians. The principal legislation, which is likely virtually to wipe out the Indian commercial element from the Protectorate is the Land Alienation decree. Strange to say, Indians were the first to invite the British to the Protectorate to carry on business. The proposed decree gives Arabs, who are clove-growers, a moratorium for twelve months, against payments of all loans, advanced to them by Indians in good faith on mortgages. Not only that, the new legislation contemplates, I understand from Mr. Anantani, prohibition of passing land title to Indians and allows them only usufructuary rights for only twenty years.

It would be alright if the measure was, says Mr. Anantani, based on purely socialistic object of protecting the landowners, but he asserted, every such measure ought to be judged by its ultimate object. And the objects behind this measure do not contemplate any such protection to landowners. As Mr. Anantani argued, Indians in Zanzibar have never within his memory acquired land from the Arab against his desire. On the contrary, during his experience of well-nigh quarter of a century, he has seen Indians giving Arabs credit which even the civilized banks or even the newly-established Clove-Growers' Association do not give them.

Favouring British Traders

The other objectionable legislation to which Mr. Anantani referred, is the imposition of a prohibitory licence of Rs. 5,000 on exporters of cloves who are Indians. This, says Mr. Anantani, will centralise business virtually in the hands of a British firm, thus wiping out Indians altogether from the only main business on which the economic structure of the entire Protectorate depends. Mr. Anantani complained to me that the Government has not given any justification for this measure nor has it given time to the Indian community to make a case against it. In the course of his conversation with politicians and other sympathisers of the Indian cause the whole move of the Government has been described to Mr. Anantani as one of "racialisation" instead of "rationalisation."

Refuting the argument of the Colonial Office, which has con-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

JAPAN'S POLICY.

Admiral Okada, the new Japanese Premier, says in an official statement of policy: "Politics must be purified, and official discipline strictly enforced in order to revive popular confidence, while the national spirit must be cultivated." Such an ambition would, in the abstract, be above reproach; indeed, laudable. But what is the objective for which the "National spirit" is to be cultivated, and how? "Japan" the Premier says quite correctly, "is faced with difficulties in politics, foreign relationships, finance and economics." But "the Government will reinforce national defences in consequence of the international situation." This is exactly how the World Powers sought to meet an "international situation" before the war. They met it with a thoroughness which left nothing to be desired by any one of them. And they are, after sixteen years of peace, still paying the price. It is a pity, but evidently Japan prefers militarism to peace and good-will as the road to success.

MUDALIAR AND TALENTS.

Mr. Satyamurti has done well to give a crushing reply to Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's suggestion that the best men of all parties should be elected to the Assembly. Mr. Mudaliar's politics being what they are, he can only regard the Assembly as a political museum full of a variety of exhibits. But Congress, because of its very 'raison-d'etre,' is concerned with the issue of freedom v. slavery. If Congress directs its attention to the Assembly, it is in the spirit of that issue. Congress means business as much inside the Assembly as out of it. And it means business in terms of the struggle for freedom. Talents alone are not the need of the hour. Valuable asset as they are, if rightly used, they also constitute a grave danger to a given cause if liable to be misused. The vulture and the eagle both possess talents. But what a difference!

SUMMARILY REJECTED?

It is reported by the London correspondent of the "Sun" that the Aga Khan's demand for territory in return for services rendered to the Empire has failed to evoke the right response from the Empire. Indeed, the correspondent understands "that His Majesty's Government have summarily turned it down." If this is true, we congratulate His Majesty's Government on doing a wise thing which is rather rare where India is concerned. The Aga Khan's demand—or request—was so utterly ridiculous that it only deserved to be dismissed, and in the manner in which Whitehall is reported to have done. We are, however, surprised at the hesitating attitude of the Indian Government. Mr. Metcalfe's reply implies that it was not rejected then and there. Are we to infer, also, that they were actually sympathetically disposed towards His Highness in respect of his demand?

PROHIBITION IN C. P.

The C. P. Government, like many other provincial Governments, has suddenly discovered that the policy of Prohibition even by stages is impracticable and has decided to reconsider that policy. The excuse given for the reconsideration is the alleged increase of illicit distillation; but the inevitable loss of revenue resulting from prohibition is, we suspect, more responsible for the Government's changed attitude. If it is true that illicit liquor is increasing, the right course is to take more vigorous steps to prevent it with the help of the people, who would be but too glad to co-operate in such a matter. In any case the right course is not to press more licit liquor on the people. The reactionary attitude of Government makes it particularly obligatory upon the people to reinvigorate their prohibition propaganda.

-PRESS VIEWS--

Release Jawaharlal

The Secretary of State for India stated in the House of Commons on Monday that it was impossible to consider remission of sentence in the case of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru as the Pundit was sentenced not for an offence connected with Civil Disobedience but for three sedious inflammatory speeches. This certainly is making a distinction without a difference. The Pundit during the same visit to Calcutta made, if we remember, another speech condemning political murders in language stronger than any used by a Congress leader not excluding Gandhiji. The seditious speeches, therefore, could be called inflammatory only in the sense that they advocated Civil Disobedience. Such speeches are in our opinion really a manifestation of the spirit of Civil Disobedience and cannot be distinguished from it. We take it that Government in lifting the ban on Congress wished that it should function in all its parts and not lopsidedly. Pundit Jawaharlal represents a side of Congress mentality different from that of Gandhiji. The Congress view cannot, therefore, be completely expressed unless he is free. We trust that Government will reconsider their decision in the light of these circumstances, which do not seem to have been present to their minds.—"Indian Social Reformer".

Graceless

It is difficult to understand why Government held out so long in the matter of Sardar Vallabhbhai's release. If his health merited discharge this week, it must have merited it a week or two ago also. What is the use of waiting till the disease becomes dangerous and then releasing a person whose health is passing through a critical stage? It only means that Government wish to avoid responsibility in the end. All the grace is taken out of generosity by such callousness and cowardice.—"Hitawada."

According to the Press Officer of the Bengal Government, the members of the Anti-Gandhi League who were arrested "with a view to prevent disturbance in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's visit," "were arrested on a charge of sedition, alleged to have been committed some weeks ago."

We admire the officer's sure vision of the future, but not his enthusiastic impatience. And then, "Gandhi" Government will not clap into prison anti-Gandhi Leaguers as seditionists. The future will differ from the present in its criteria of values also.

* * * *

Discussing the point about bail the C. P. M. says: "I really cannot fathom either the motive or the reason for making this invidious distinction" in the case of Mr. Horniman.

Deplorable indeed, but Mr. Mankar, the Public Prosecutor, tried his best to oblige His Worship by doing a daring bit of fathoming. He dived deep and even dragged up to the surface a Loch Ness Monster without a head or a tail. The deep, it is true, is full of fishy inhabitants of various. But the diver quite rightly choose the most striking.

* * * *

LORD WILLINGDON PRAISES HIS WIFE

Says He Would Have Done Without Her Help Little Useful Work

It is not for us to question what his Lordship says.

* * * *

The news that the Aga Khan's claims have been summarily dismissed requires confirmation.

But if it is true, His Highness, we are sure, is ready with his new slogan: "Are we down-hearted? No! On with further service!"

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald told a Canadian audience that the talk of a General Election in Britain was rubbish.

How will Lord Snowden smile with a gratified sense of self-vindication!

* * * *

But Mr. MacDonald is perfectly correct. They do talk of rubbish when they talk of a General Election. For it is bound to throw a lot of the supporters and "Leaders" of the "National" Government on the rubbish heap.

* * * *

While in England, Mr. MacDonald, told a journalist: "I am sorry I have got to go, but needs must when the doctors and the devil drive."

This remark is not, however, taken as a personal attack on Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

* * * *

Asked by the same journalist about his plans, Mac said: "Nothing is fixed. I have never gone on a holiday with so few plans."

Yes, but then he had never been "driven" so suddenly and summarily on a "holiday" by the "devil."

* * * *

"New Record Of Ponsford-Bradman"

Wish we could hear it. We understand that the duet was a marvel of artistic achievement with no false notes in it.

* * * *

"The collapse of the batsmen (on the the first day of the Test) on both the sides is all the more surprising, when the wicket in the words of the English skipper, was 'feather bed'."

On the contrary it was quite natural—with such a tempting bed for the wickets to drop to sleep on.

* * * *

Dalal Street's introduction to the Test account: "All sorts of bowling combinations were tried—with the same results. First it was Verity and Bowes; then Verity and Hopwood; Hopwood and Mitchell; Hopwood and Bowes; Verity and Verity again; a complete change followed; with Bowes and Hammond; then Hammond was replaced by Hopwood. They were all mastered, Mitchell being the most punished."

But we have been completely bowled over by this animated googly-spinner.

Three cheers for Ponsford and Bradman.

* * * *

Treasurer: "I hear the cook's quite a gal."

Steward: "Yeah, if she can't make the milkman she starts mashing the potatoes."

* * * *

Flapper (looking nervously at small boy with dog): "Er, don't let him bite me, he's showing his teeth."

Small Boy: "Oh, you can't go by that, miss; you're showing your legs, but I don't suppose you'll kick."

Island Disappears In 'Quake Shock!

CONCRETE WHARF GOES TO PIECES

Heavy Toll Of Casualties In Panama Disaster

PANAMA, July 21.

Several were killed and many were injured in the earthquake at Puerto Armuelles. The concrete wharf which was recently built at a cost of 60,000 sterling was completely destroyed. The shock followed almost hourly quakes at the Chiriqui Province. The Sevilla Island has disappeared. No damage has been done to the Canal zone.—Reuter.

KILLING HEAT WAVE

200 Perish In New York

NEW YORK, July 21.

Nearly 200 died, including 85 to-day owing to the merciless heat-wave.—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE DRIVES MINISTERS OUT

BERLIN, July 21.

The heatwave practically emptied the capital of ministers. Chancellor Hitler and Dr. Goebbels are going to Bayreuth to-morrow to open the Wagner Festival.

Herr Von Papen, whom, rumour variously transported to Copenhagen and the Saar, is actually staying with his friends in the country, deerstalking and shooting. Herr Von Blomberg is cruising in a naval tender in the Baltic.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Move For Deferring Peace Negotiations

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.

The demand for a general strike is made by lorry-drivers. They issued an ultimatum to the Federal mediators asserting they defer peace negotiations until they are assured that they will not be shot down like dogs.

The city was quiet to-day after yesterday's street fighting in which one was killed, 68 seriously wounded.

Cries of "hang him", "lynch him" were uttered at a mass meeting of strikers, referring to the police chief, Mr. Johannes.—Reuter's Special.

FAUNTHORPE MEMORIAL CUP

LONDON, July 21.

The Faunthorpe Memorial Cup open to members of the Indian Contingent Bisley for the highest score in the grand aggregate and running deer singles has been won by Lieutenant C. Robertson of the Madras Guards.—Reuter.

MARSHAL BALBO DECORATED

ROME, July 21.

The mass flight to Chicago last summer has been recognised by the International Aeronautical Federation which awarded to Marshall Balbo a special gold medallion.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE LAW VIOLATION

Former M. P. Sentenced

HANOVER, July 21.

Mr. Arnold Williams, a former Liberal M.P. Sowerby Division, West Yorkshire, was sentenced to a fine of 1,500 marks or 30 days' imprisonment for violation of the foreign exchange regulations.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF RESULTS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 21.

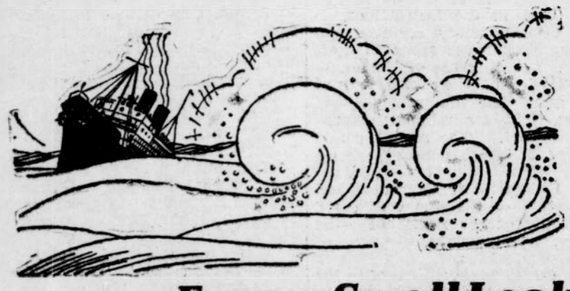
At Wentworth, in International Golf, England with five-and-half games beat France with three-and-half. France won foursomes two and one.

Ban On Swedish Newspaper

BERLIN, July 21.

On the ground that the Stockholm newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" had been poisoning Swedo-German atmosphere, its circulation has been banned in Germany for three months.

An official announcement says after 18 months' patience this the first ban on a bourgeois Scandinavian paper.—Reuter's Special.



Even a Small Leak will Sink a Big Ship!

STOP THAT LEAK OF

OVER-TAXATION

TO-DAY, in India, taxes make a big hole in one's income. But, YOU can reduce your taxation to a minimum ... you CAN stop the leak of over-taxation ..... if you consult Nagindas and Manekial, the taxation experts.

The pioneers of taxation advisers in India, we have had over a quarter of a century's experience in taxation in this country alone, and are capable of efficiently dealing with any question on the numerous taxes in force to-day.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME-TAX EXPERTS, Ravelin Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22560.

Branch Office Reid Road, AHMEDABAD.

CIVIL FLYING IN BRITAIN

Relaxing Of Galling Restrictions

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

RUGBY, July 21.

As a result of the Air Council's acceptance of many of recommendations made by the Committee which has been considering the subject, civil flying in Britain will, in future, be free from many of its restrictions.

"The present system of control can now be relaxed without detriment to the community," says the Committee. In addition to making third party insurance compulsory for all aircraft including gliders at the rate of £100 for each 100 lb., the Committee recommends the formation of an Air Registration Board from the Joint Aviation Committee of the Lloyd's Register and the British Corporation Register to control airworthiness in civil aviation. The Civil aviation Directorate is to be made as self-contained as possible, and within 10 years it will review the question of transfer of administration of civil aviation from the Air Ministry to the purely civil department. Certificates of airworthiness now required for all aircraft should only be required for regular air transport air taxis joyriding and training work. The Air Ministry is not to prescribe detailed requirements to which aircraft should be built. Inventors should be free to try out experimental aircraft provided that it is not flown to the common danger.

The Minority report advocates removal of civil aviation from the control of air Ministry but the Air Minister in his memorandum does not agree with the arguments advanced on this point. He remarks that British air transport policy, unlike that of almost every other nation has been directed throughout to the commercial development for pacific Imperial purposes, and there has never been any attempt to build up in the guise of civil air transport a fleet intended for military use in war. He also emphasises that the Air Council has refrained from taking any action which might have the effect of militarising light aeroplane clubs.—B.O.W.

INDIAN AIRMAN IN FATAL CRASH

LONDON, July 21.

Shrikrishna Pant Vaidya, an Indian airman, died as the result of a tragic crash at Hamble, Hants, piloting his own 'plane. He was undergoing training for the Ground Engineer's course. He is son of an Indian lawyer.—Reuter.

KHADI FRANCHISE

"Unworkable"

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The Congress rule that only those Congress members who wear Khaddar not only at the time of voting but habitually can participate in the Congress elections is considered to be unworkable even by some of the leading Congressmen at Allahabad.

The difficulties which this franchise rule can cause were noticed at the last tehsil Congress Committee elections here. Khadi being expensive, it may be regarded, according to a prominent Congressman, a dress for 'aristocrats' and the poor cannot be expected to use it 'habitually.' It is, therefore, thought that only a very small percentage of Congress members enrolled lately are habitual wearers of Khadi. Consequently, it is alleged, efforts were made by the election organisers to secure sets of Khadi 'kurtas' and 'dhotis' for the voters to wear at the time of voting. Such a practice, naturally cannot be considered desirable and it is likely that a motion may be made to the Congress Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee to so amend the rule in question as to make it practicable.

"Endeavour" Starts FOR U. S. To-day

RUGBY, July 21.

Sopwith's yacht "Endeavour," challenger for America's Cup, will leave Gosport for America on Monday. Alterations necessary to fit her for her trans-Atlantic voyage have been completed and members of her racing crew who are mostly amateur yachtsmen join her to-day. The "Endeavour" will be escorted to America by Sopwith's motor yacht "Vita." She has given a very satisfactory account of herself in the trials during the last few weeks.—B.O.W.

HE NEVER FALTERED FROM PATH OF DUTY

(Continued from page 1.)

many Congressmen had laid down their lives for the country fighting, but the name of Sen Gupta would stand out prominent. When great men like Sen Gupta died inside prison walls, just because they loved their country, the speaker felt sure that the Country's freedom was not far off.

BROUGHT FREEDOM NEARER.

Dr. Rajabaly Patel said that he rushed into the battle field with he had meen at Darjeeling when Deshabandhu Das passed away and since then had known Sen Gupta. He felt that the sacrifice of a very great patriot like Sen Gupta would have its effect soon and the country would win its freedom in the near future.

Mr. D. S. Babreker said that Sen Gupta was one of the foremost leaders of the country who fought with all their force for the freedom of their motherland. Not only was Sen Gupta a great leader but he was a great follower also.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that Sen Gupta was one of the bravest of India's fighters. She asked the audience not to consider him as one of those who went to jail and came back. He was a sincere patriot, who intensely longed for the country's freedom.

NEVER A COMMUNALIST.

Mr. Ali Bahadhur Khan speaking next said on the march towards the country's goal, India had left behind many of her sons, many had died on the way. The names of all those that had died in the march towards the Goal would be cherished for ever by all freedom loving Indians. Sen Gupta was one of those who died bravely on their march to the Goal. Sen Gupta, was one of those few who were very plain spoken and absolutely non-communalist. Even communalist Muslim did not regard him as a communalist. He had never heard, even from the worst enemies of the Congress, that Sen Gupta was a communalist.

After Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's speech Mrs. Naidu announced that the meeting was over but hoped that the memory of Sen Gupta was not over.

THANA CELEBRATES SEN GUPTA DAY

THANA, July 22.

The Sen Gupta Day was observed to-day by the citizens of Thana in obedience to the appeal issued by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress. Near the level-crossing adjacent to the Thana Railway Station this morning a number of citizens gathered to pay their homage to the memory of the deceased, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Joshi, Vice-President of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee. A resolution moved by Mr. A. Tendulkar and seconded by Mr. G. V. Dandekar was unanimously passed all standing in honour of the memory of late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.

The resolution runs:—"This meeting of the citizens of Thana expresses its sense of respect and gratitude for the sacrifice and service to the country done by late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who died on July 22, 1933, as a detenu, this being the day of his anniversary."—United Press.

DIVINE SERVICE AT NELLIE SEN GUPTA'S HOME

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"The worthy follower of Deshbandhu Das, Mr. Sen Gupta's only passion was love of liberty for which he fought and died. His message to his countrymen was attainment of freedom and last message to his dear Bengal was unity," said Mr. M. S. Aney, presiding over the first Deshpriya J. M. Sen Gupta anniversary meeting held this evening at the Town Hall.

Mr. Aney appealed to Bengal to translate Deshpriya's message into action.

The speakers who addressed the meeting included Kumar Devendralal Khan, Mr. Santosh Basu, ex-Mayor, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, Mrs. Hemaprava Majumdar, Professor Abdul Rahim, Mr. Mahim Chandra Das of Chittagong and Mr. T. C. Goswami who paid glowing tributes to the memory of Mr. Sen Gupta for his life-long sacrifice for the country's cause.

In the morning divine service was conducted at the residence of Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta and wreaths were offered on the cremation ground at Keoratala Ghat by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarcar, Mayor on behalf of the Corporation and by the representatives of the Congress Committees all over Bengal. Kirtan and songs added solemnity to the occasion.—United Press.

ADOLF HITLER IS GERMANY

General Goering Sings Leader's Praise At Demonstration

BERLIN, July 21.

An amazing rhapsody to Chancellor Hitler was sung by General Goering at a gigantic demonstrations at Haile.

The striking passages were: "The man who gave Germany light watches to see that light goes on burning. If anyone threatens to extinguish the holy flame of the German light then the Leader draws the sword, which becomes hard as steel and strikes.

"We are all of the Leader, by the Leader and from the Leader. Adolf Hitler is Germany. Whoever tries to shake our trust in Hitler must be extinguished."—Reuter.

Britain's Air Defence Exercises

RUGBY, July 21.

London will be the centre of annual air exercises in connection with Britain's air defence, during the first four days of the next week. These exercises are designed as a test of Royal Air Force training. For this purpose, there will be the "Northland" on the defensive and the "Southland" attacking, equipped with 170 machines, all of them fighting, and reconnaissance units together with searchlight companies, the latter with 196 machines, practically all of them bombing aircraft.—B.O.W.

(Continued from Col. 7).

materially depends upon our mill Industry and the ruin of that industry will greatly affect that prosperity. The industry can only prosper if the capital is assured of a fair return and the labourers of a decent wage. Both will have to heartily co-operate and work in a team spirit to achieve this objective. I am aware that there are defects in the internal management and in the business conduct of our mill industry which require immediate correction. I am aware that we are living in an age of rationalisation, and unless and until the Captains of the Bombay mill industry make up their minds and bring the industry in its equipment and in its conduct to the standards of their competitors, they will not, in spite of the protection that may be given them by the State, be able to survive, But when every allowance is made for correction of abuses at home, I cannot but bring it to your notice that there are also, particular handicaps which operate upon the industry in Bombay, and against which, therefore, the industry might well ask for the sympathy and support of the country as a whole.

MODY-LEES PACT.

I would not, of course, be understood to say that efforts like those recently expressed in the special pact with Lancashire meet with our approval; but these are counsels of despair which those responsible for the industry are being driven to, partly because of their inability, due to vested interests, of securing rapid correction of abuses within the industry itself in its internal management, but partly also because of hardly veiled antipathy of the powers-that-be towards that industry, that has now happily ended, But the recent strikes have had a very deleterious effect upon the whatever poor prospect that the industry still has.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

I hope labour and capital will be always prepared to adjust their differences in a fair way to avoid any repetition of such calamities in the future. The capital must realise that there is a growing consciousness of their economic righs amongst the labourers and the workers should also recognise the fact that the capital can only pay their wages out of the profits which they can make. With such mutual understanding, there is every hope of our old established industry reviving again, thus assuring the prosperity of the City and of the people living in it.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

I have only one more aspect of the national life to touch upon. We welcome the decision of the Congress not only to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement, but also to make it possible, for those anxious or qualified to work the Legislatures of the country. It is an open secret that under the present constitution the Legislatures are not so potent for good in this country as they might be in other countries. However, every little counts, and for such services as these institutions may be made to render in competent hands, the commercial community, I may assure will heartily co-operate.

Vested Interests In Textile Industry

MANAGING SYSTEM EXPOSED

Millowners Must Realise Prosperity Depends On Decent Wages, Says Mattani

The adjourned fourth annual general meeting of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations was held on Sunday. Mr. Mathuradas Mattani presiding. Moving the adoption of the report reviewed the mercantile position at length and attacked the Government attitude in regard to currency and exchange. He also referred to the world crisis which had crippled industry and commerce throughout the world. In the course of his speech Mr. Mattani said:—

We meet to-day to adopt our annual report and the audited accounts for the Samvat year 1989-90.

The Vyapari Mahamandal now completes the fourth year of its activities and owes its origin to the great days of 1930, when mass awakening to the needs and rights of India first manifested itself in the struggle Mahatmaji and his followers commenced for the attainment of Purna Swaraj for this country. Not only did the commercial community seek in those days for ways and means by which they could make their sympathy with the national struggle waged by the Congress manifesto; but it felt a noticeable lack in Associations as were in existence at that time, of that element of co-operation, without which efforts at national exertions often prove ineffective. The Indian Merchants' Chamber was doing excellent work, in its own way is deliberating upon questions of general policy in respect of trade, industry and finance of the country; but that body tended to fall into grooves and was often unable to take a view of the national struggle on specific problems which could be regarded as in complete sympathy with India's national aspirations.

A REAL NEED.

On the other hand, there were and intent upon looking after the various local associations formed interests of their own respective trades. Their work was, therefore, mainly concerned with making and enforcing rules and regulations for the proper conduct of their own trades. They could not claim individually to represent the commercial opinion in the country as a whole; nor could they collectively help to mould that opinion to inform the public as might be desired, because of the absence of any organisation amongst them. The need was, therefore, felt of co-ordinating organisation, of a sort of Federation of the Commercial Associations in this city, and in response to that need this Mahamandal was brought into existence.

DEPRESSION, THE CAUSE.

The city of Bombay has been in the forefront of the struggle, and its commercial population has not been the last in that struggle. It has, however, suffered because of the depression, and more particularly because of local circumstances and conditions. They are threatening to imperil, not only the commercial supremacy of the city in this country, but even its very existence. Foreign competition is perhaps common to us in all business centres of India, but there are special conditions in this city—its inflated cost of living, its false standards of comparison, and last but not the least its special handicap in the shape of local or Central taxation,—which make a fair fight almost impossible.

NO NARROW VIEW.

I would not like you, to feel that the Vyapari Maha Mandal adopts a narrow, selfish or parochial view of the city and its interests as over-riding those of the country at large. We are prepared and would even welcome the development of such outlets for the country's produce and the growth of the country's trade as result in the ordinary course of the national progress. But, faced as we are in the city with circumsances over which we have no control, and handicapped as we are by the burden of taxation local as well as central, the struggle of Bombay takes the shape not so much of a purely selfish or parochial fight of preserving its own place, but as an aspect of the national struggle as a whole.

"REMEDY IS IN OUR HANDS."

I need not stress too strongly upon the necessity of restoring that level of simplicity and consequently of economy which is badly needed in a business centre like Bombay, where imitation and not true appreciation seems to inspire our conduct and dictate our standards of living. I am not, therefore afraid to say to my fellow citizens that in part at least the remedy for the present plight of Bombay lies in their own hands, in so revising their standards of living and working as to make a fair competition more easy. If Bombay has some special handicaps, and no one can see these handicaps better than members of the business world, Bombay also, it must be admitted, has some special advantages in the centralising of financing houses, in the alignment of transport services, its excellent harbour, and above all its development as a great market for the exchange of commercial goods, which ought to give it some initial impetus in the struggle.

NO EXAGGERATION.

But I feel it is no exaggeration to say that the force of this impetus is much smaller in comparison to the weight of the handicaps placed upon it, and it is, therefore, not too much to ask the support of the whole country in what might seem to be the special struggle of Bombay against unduly high burdens of central or local taxation. We would not grudge other provinces or other centres such relief as they may have obtained or might be asking for. But by mere fellow-feeling and parity of reasoning, we hope that the same considerations would be extended to Bombay; and further that the Nation's chosen leaders will appreciate the plight of Bombay and join hands in assisting the City if only for the cause of the immense interests at stake.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

What I have said with regard to the general commercial position of Bombay applies still more to its predominant industry. Our mill industry is passing through a very acute crisis. A number of our mills have had to close as they find impossible to work profitably and some of them have even gone into liquidation owing to the losses which they have made. The prosperity of the City

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Readers' Views

KHADI PILGRIMAGE

The Idea Behind It

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Readers of this daily might have read the news of Khadi pilgrimage to be held in suburbs pursuant to the resolutions passed at the meeting of the workers and Khadi lovers of the Bombay Suburban District on 11th July. They and particularly those who are interested in Khadi and other activities connected with the propagation and spread of Khadi, would naturally like to know more of this pilgrimage, the idea behind it and its details. I shall try to depict here the programme and its details in short.

Very recently Mahatma Gandhi has supplied the country the new definition of Swadeshi. Similarly he has given a vivid and urgent vision to the Khadi world at large in India about the urgent necessity of self-sufficiency of cloth through one's carding and spinning for himself or herself. It has been made quite evident from the progress the Khadi movement has achieved during last fifteen years that though a good number of patriotic people in cities and towns are seen clothed habitually or non-habitually in Khadi, Khadi has not entered the homes and hearts of teeming millions who live in seven lakhs of villages. it makes it as clear as day light that the true spirit of Khadi has not reached the seething masses of India. It has only touched the fringe of the land. If we want to put a complete stop to sixty crores of worth foreign cloth that is imported every year in India, resuscitation of hand-spinning and hand-weavig industry is the only way through which we can achieve our final objective. It has been also seen from the growth and progress of khadi industry till now that Khadi has not made a permanent and universal footing in villages. The actual position of production and sales of Khadi is this. The agencies of A. I. S. A. are spread all over India. In the rural areas where appalling poverty exists, the spinners spin yarn, the A. I. S. A. depots buy it and pay wages to the spinners. The A. I. S. A. get the quantity of yarn woven from weavers and send it to Bhandars in cities and towns. Enormous overhead charges accrue and thus Khadi is sold in cities at abnormally higher prices than the actual costs of manufacture. The greatest drawback of this system of manufacture of Khadi is that though spinners and weavers in villages spin and weave, they do not wear Khadi but use cheap foreign cloth or Indian mill cloth. Mahatma Gandhi has, therefore, once again given a halting order and has warned the A. I. S. A. workers of the deficiency of the Khadi work. He has, therefore, requested the workers to divert their attention from cities to villages and concentrate their energy there. He has also laid great emphasis on self-sufficiency of Khadi cloth through self-spinning.

Thus, according to the new definition of Mahatma Gandhi, the ultimate object of Khadi movement is self-sufficiency and self-reliance by the people of India in general and the villagers in particular.

The object of holding a Khadi Pilgrimage is to consolidate the shattered forces of khadi wearers into an organised body. The power of organisation is immense and immeasurable. A Khadi Yatra, rather a conference of habitual khadi weavers of Wardha Taluka in C. P. was held at Wardha on 2-5-34 by the strenuous efforts of Sjt. Radhakrishna Bajaj. Sjt. Vinoba Bhave of Wardha Ashram delivered an impressive speech on the occasion. The function proved successful and its utility and educative value were much appreciated and commended.

In view of the fact that the residents of suburbs are more intimately connected with one another on account of their vicinity and quiet life than the people of Bombay, the idea struck to Sjt. Jerajani's mind to celebrate a Khadi Pilgrimage in suburbs. Its possibility has been made evident from the manner in which the khadi lovers have approved of it and have promised to work it out.

So this is how the idea was conceived. The main interesting items of the pilgrimage programme can be placed as under:—

1. A census of habitual khadi wearers including men, women and children should be made. Figures and result of such a census should be announced at the time of the Conference. Number of persons wearing genuine khaddar, names of members of A. I. S. A. and number of regular spinners should be also taken out and announced at the time of the Pilgrimage.

2. Khadi veterans such as Prafulla Chandra Roy, Satis Chandra Das Gupta, Acharya Kripalani and Shankerlal Banker should be invited to preside over the function. Silent Takli processions and Khadi Prabhat Feries should be taken out.

3. Dinner parties or excursions should be arranged.

4. Khadi Exhibition on a small scale should be held with illustrative specimens and varieties of khadi. Khadi lovers will thus come into closer contact and will try to understand and carry out successfully the message of khadi.

5. A Branch of A. I. S. A. should be formed and started with a view to organise khadi sales in suburbs.

6. Khadi Pilgrimage should be held and celebrated every year at different places in the District.

It is hoped that as remarkable political changes have taken place and aggressive activities have been suspended, efforts like these in the direction of propagation of khadi and spread of its message will undoubtedly lead is nearer to our ultimate goal.—Yours, etc.,

RATUBHAI N. DESAI.

"Din & Confusion In Parsi Gathering"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th, July under the heading "Din and Confusion in Parsi Gathering. Chairman Walks Out" a totally onesided report is published. It says "A stormy meeting etc., etc., was held under the chairmanship of Sir Pheroz Sethna, and terminated without transacting the business before the meeting owing to the indignation shown by a number of those present, at Chairman's speech and rulings."

The business before the meeting was the resolution put by Mr. R. F. Mulla, solicitor, which being duly seconded by Mr. P. C. Kotwal advocate, was passed by a big majority. Then after a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. F. M. Pavri and carried with cheers the business before the meeting terminated. Mr. J. P. Dastur, Solicitor, thereafter aproached the chair and wanted to propose a poll, and the chair agreed, even then, to give him all facilities for same, but Mr. Dastur instead wanted to propose a postponement of the meeting. The chair informed him that the business before the meeting having already come to an end no such proposal could be put forward. The chairman with Mr. Cawasji Seth then left the meeting amid repeated cheers.

It is also subtly stated in the report that "the hall was packed to the full and it was clear that the parties were equally matched in number with shade of preponderance in favour of the Dastur." But the fact was quite the reverse. There would have been no "Din and Confusion" if the Dastur party had preponderated.

Re the long story about amendments to the resolution the chairman maintained that, according to precedent, he had a right to put same in any order he thought fit. Mr. J. Dastur and his party had already agreed to abide by the chair's ruling on the point of order but did not stick to their word and creating confusion tried unsuccessfully to go against the Chair's ruling. The Chairman called on the respective movers of the amendments, one by one, to move same, before the original resolution was put to vote before the meeting. Some of them did not come forward while others were prevented by their own side when coming forward to move same and then the chair called upon Mr. Mulla to move the resolution which being seconded was put to the meeting and carried by a big majority. The meeting thus fulfilled the original business for which it was convened.

After the hall was nearly empty another so-called meeting of a

(Continued on page 11)

Japan Prepares For National Crisis

HER FOREIGN TRADE SHOWS FAVOURABLE BALANCE

Agricultural Distress Remains Unsolved Problem

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TOKYO, June 26.

Japan will have the biggest military Budget for 1935-36 (which is termed as "The Period of National Crisis") Budget proposals are already under consideration of the Cabinet.

As far as can be anticipated with reasonable certainty, the appropriations to be requested by the navy, in addition to ordinary expenditures (which are fixed), will be greater than those asked in any previous budget, being expected to reach 600,000,000 yens, which exceeds by more than 100,000,000 yens the inflated budget of the present year.

The expenditure on the continuous naval building plan, which was in the current budget 66,854,000 yens will increase in the next year to 100,445,000 yens. No small amount will be required to create eight air corps. Then there are expenses for remodelling ships, for strengthening weapons, and many for other items regarded indispensable by the navy. Taken together, the total estimate of extraordinary claims by this office will exceed 600,000,000 yens.

Next to the navy will come the army in demand for heavy expenditires. While the so-called Manchurian case expenditure does not promise to diminish, there are various additional claims to be made on the ground of the coming national crisis in 1935-36. The army expects to ask a heavy appropriation for strengthening the country's air forces, which are regarded as precariously insufficient.

SILK SLUMP TELLS.

Japanese raw silk, for many years since the opening of the country to international trade early in the Meiji Era the premier export article, has of late been declining in importance. In 1925, exports set an all-time record of 79,000,000 yens and during the four subsequent years the annual value of export silk averaged 700,000,000 yens, accounting for a third of the value of all exports. The first year of the silk panic, 1930, saw the value drop to 419,000,000 yens and during the past three years the average has been but 300,000,000 yens. Last year, silk exceeded cotton textile exports by the narrow margin of 7,000,000 yens, and it seems certain that this year it will be outstripped.

At the same time, the status of the silk industry has been sinking rapidly. It employs 400,000 operatives, more than the cotton spinning and weaving industries, but only because it has not been thoroughly mechanized. The value of raw silk produced in 1932 was 409,000,000 yens, of cotton yarn 459,000,000 yens and of cotton textiles 434,000,000 yens.

The decline in the exportation of raw silk is being made good by active exportation of rayon textiles, metal products, machinery, canned and bottled provisions, knitted goods and other articles, but the decline is giving the farmers a bad time. Farm economy is being dealt a telling blow by the drop in silk exports and the depression in the domestic reeling industry. Most of the 400,000 reeling operatives come from farming villages. There are 2,300,000 sericulturists with an annual income raging from 300,000,000 yens to 600,000,000 yens. These figures reveal the great importance of measures for dealing with the decline of the silk industry.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Indications are that Japan's foreign trade will begin showing favourable balance within the next 10 or 20 days unless the raw cotton import continues to be exceptionally heavy.

The balance for the first nine days of June was an excess of import by more than 4,000,000 yens and was heavier than that of the preceding 10 days by almost 2,000,000 yens. Nevertheless, the general trade situation is making normal progress.

In the export trade, the shipments of cotton textiles, rayon cloth and sundry goods are becoming more and more active indicating the approach of the "export season," although the raw silk export is not so brisk because of accumulation of stock in the United States and also due to the probable fall in that country of the consuming demand as a result of labour disputes.

As regards imports, much depends on raw cotton which is expected to maintain the present level for the coming 20 or 30 days, due partly to the compensation buying of the Indian product. Meanwhile, wool is nearing the end of the import period. During the last 11 days of May, more than 10,000,000 yens worth of wool was imported but the total is expected to range between 2,000,000 yens and 3,000,000 yens hereafter.

Taking all in all, Japan's foreign trade is following a normal trend. Unless the recent overseas restrictions prove exceptionally severe, the export may shortly exceed the import.

ONE-SIDED PROSPERITY

The "Nichi Nichi" writes:—The unusual advance of exports is driving business at home briskly enough, but this boom is by no means general, agricultural economy being still as depressed as before. Distress of agrarians is steadily growing with blighted prospects in sericulture. The Government should take definite steps to settle the fertilizer and rice problems.

THE CABINET MYSTERY

Who will be the next Prime Minister of Japan, and what sort of a cabinet will succeed the present ministry? These are questions which seem still to be shrouded in deep mystery. It appears that Gen. Kazunari Ugaki, Governor General of Korea, is the likeliest candidate, but his choice is said to be opposed by the army and navy, especially by the army.

Writing on unusual political situation which confronts Japan at present, Mr. Hideo Nomura, a well-known political observer contributes an interesting article in the issue of the "Diamond." This article, translated follows in part:

What sort of a cabinet will succeed the present Government?

No one is able to answer this question very definitely, because the present popular catchword and normal function of constitutionalism is not applicable at all. Speaking from the standpoint of parliamentarism, the reins of Government should be given to a political party which commands the majority of votes in the House of Representatives, and the premier to succeed Admiral Saito should be no other than Dr. Suzuki, president of the Seiyukai which has 30 seats, as absolute majority in the House.

Political parties, however, have become totally powerless under the harangue of emergency. The Seiyukai, still less other minor parties, has not the power to stampede the situation to its favour. Its constant claim for political power has never been approved by the public.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE

Political intrigues have recently become especially conspicuous taking advantage of the decline of power on the part of parties. And schemers of all sort and conditions are busy to show and then conceal their own nominees to the premiership. Some of them are sitting on the fence having an eye to two or even more candidates who are recommended as probable premier. Those who are considered as candidates are many with varied degree of possibility such as General Ugaki, Governor of Korea; Count Kiyoura who once organized a cabinet; Baron Hiranuma, Vice-President of the Privy Council; Baron Ikki, President of the Privy Council; Dr. Suzuki, President of the Seiyukai; and Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers. And there are some who anticipate that Premier Saito will be named again to organise his second cabinet.

GENERAL UGAKI

General Ugaki was reported as probable premier so often, practically at every time in recent years when a political change threatened to take place. It is undeniable that he is well qualified for the premiership on account of his ability, personality and career; and what makes him more advantageous he is reported to be in the special favour of Prince Saionji and other elder statesmen of the counrty, to be widely supported by financial leaders, and to be on good terms with some sections of many political parties.

Nevertheless, this general has the most deadly foe within the fighting services. There exists in the army a deep-laid dissension against him and his clique which he built up while he occupied many important posts in the army.

CENTRE OF POLITICAL PARASITES

A rural newspaper in Japan criticising the present government in Tokyo makes the following serious charges.

Tokyo is not the whole of Japan. It is decidedly wrong for people to judge the trend of important political, economic, social and other affairs on the basis of the Tokyo situation alone. In this period of waxing political uncertainty, those who reside in Tokyo and whose activities are limited to that city are apt to fall into the error of thinking that the control of events in the capital means control of events in whole of Japan. To this mistaken notion can be ascribed the blunders in agricultural policy committed in recent years.

Those who incline towards Tokyo centralization attach too much importance to commerce and industry, ignoring agriculture. It was because of long pressure on the agricultura villages that resort to force was witnessed in the May 15 incident, awakening newspapers and politicians, after years of trying to fool the farmers, to the need for going to the farmers' rescue. They would like to give the impression that they have been befriending the farmers for a long time. Tokyo is undoubtedly the political centre, where there are many political parasites who often stir up agitation among the people. The people in the provinces often make the foolish error of regarding these parasites as legitimate politicians who merit respect.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Farm relief constitutes one of the urgent administrative policies for the Saito Ministry, and yet nothing substantial has been accomplished so far. It is true that this problem is one of the most difficult to solve but the postponement of its solution could never be justified on that account.

In some sections economic rehabilitation to a certain extent is believed, but, in reality, such rehabilitation, if at all, is by no means general. The agriculturists are as distressed as ever.

Japan's economic prosperity largely depends on foreign trade. During the past year or two, Japanese exports have made marked development. But this welcome advance is confined to rayon, piecegoods, and electric tools, while raw materials of such products are imported from foreign countries. This means that the real benefit from the present advance of Japanese exports cannot be so great as it appears. This is particularly the case as viewed from the standpoint of agriculturists.

To make the situation worse, foreign demand for Japanese raw silk and silk textiles shows a marked decrease, on the other hand—thereby adding, together with the slump of cocoon price and the rising price of fertilizer, to the economic depression overcasting agrarian life.

TIP TO RAILWAY BOARD IN INDIA.

The facilities afforded to third-class railway passengers in Japan are already in no way less than those provided to second-class passenger in India, but as the majority of passengers travel third class, the Passenger Department of the Government Railways is to make the third-class seats more comfortable by making them wider, and covering them with material, and also installing a cooling system for summer.

Will the Railway Board in India please note?

600,000 YENS FOR 25 DOGS!

The Manchuria Daily News reports the arrival in Dairen by the Matsumoto Maru of twenty-five shepherd dogs, "said to be worth about 60,000 yens," from Germany. It is a wonder no patriot was present to denounce the sending out of so much good Japanese money. The dogs are to be forwarded to the headquarters of the Manchuria Military Dogs Association at Liaoyang. Eleven of the dogs "have been trained as watchdogs, four for police duty, one as a messenger, four as signallers, and others for versatile duties." Five will be drafted into military service at once and the rest retained at the Liaoyang Training Station for Army Dogs.

JAPAN AND NAVAL PARLEY

Radical reduction, both in tonnage and fighting strength, abolition of the ratio, and establishment instead of the global tonnage principle, and equal right for national defense—these are the salient features of the Japanese claims in the coming preliminary naval negotiations, agreed upon in recent meeting of naval authorities

The attitude of the navy, as set forth in the instructions, is one of conciliatory firmness. A strong proposal is made to effect a sweeping cut of the existing navies of the world, and at the same time the principle of equal right for national defense is advanced. The main points of the Japanese demands are:

1. Reduction of tonnage and limitation of the size of craft, especially of the navies of the bigger naval powers.

2. Complete abolition of the ratio system and establishment in its place of the principle of global tonnage; that is, fixation of individual national holdings by total tonnages, including all categories of craft.

3. Recognition of the right of nations to control national defense.

4. Establishment of the principle of equality in armament.

The place and time of the formal naval conference are naturally the two pertinent questions of the negotiations. Japanese naval circles oppose the suggestion to hold the conference in London or Washington. If it is not possible to hold the conference in Tokyo from various technical considerations, some other suitable place like Brussels, Bern, or Paris may be chosen.

With reference to the time, the Japanese navy is of the opinion that the month of April would be perhaps the most preferable.

MIRABEN'S MISSION TO BRITAIN

I Want Britishers Understand Gandhi Is Their Best Friend

Miss Madeleine Slade, the English woman who became a disciple of Mr. Gandhi more than eight years ago, adopting the dress and mode of life of a poor Indian woman, living with Indians and sometimes never meeting a European for months on end, has suddenly cut herself off from that religious companionship and has come to England on a mission of her own hoping to show Mr. Gandhi and the people of India as she sees them to the pople of this country.

To-day Miss Slade told a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" why she had become a follower of Gandhi. It was a strange story. She said that during her life in England she had never taken part in social work of any kind. She was greatly interested in art and she loved music.

During the years of disillusionment after the war, when she was conscious of a vague dissatisfaction with her life, the first ray of spiritual life came to her through Beethoven's music. She read Romain Rolland's "Life of Beethoven," and felt at once that if she could talk with the writer she would get the light for which she was searching. M. Rolland does not speak English, and Miss Slade understood that she would need a much wider knowledge of French than she possessed if she were to talk with him as she desired. She therefore spent more than a year in Switzerland and Paris, studying French. With the aid of a French dictionary she read the ten volumes of Jean Christophe.

CHANGE FOR INDIAN FARE.

Then she wrote to M. Rolland, who invited her to visit him. 'We had an interesting talk," she said, "but when I came away I felt I had not yet got what I wanted. M. Rolland sent me one of his books on music. That led to another visit, and this time we talked for three hours. He told me he had just written a book on Mahatma Gandhi. I had never heard the name before. "Gandhi is a second Christ," said M. Rolland. Soon after that I went to Egypt; when I came back the 'Life of Gandhi' was out."

Miss Slade said that on reading the book she was convinced that Gandhi was a great spiritual teacher who lived his beliefs and that it was her duty to give up everything to go out to India to help him. It was the act of an impulsive woman to book a passage to India immediately, but the practical woman, realising that the ordinary worldly life she had been living had not fitted her for useful discipleship, cancelled her passage and put herself for a year into rigid training.

She practised sitting and sleeping on the floor; she learned to spin and weave; she gave up her ordinary diet for Indian fare. "It was marvellous how my mother understood and sympathised with me, though she did mind it when I gave up eating eggs," Miss Slade said. "My father was most kind and reasonable. He never even suggested I should not go. After the year's training I studied the Hindu scriptures."

MAHATMA WELCOMES HER.

In the end Miss Slade, who had already told Gandhi of the training she was giving herself in the hope of being able to help him and his country, wrote to ask if it might be possible for her to go to the Ashram where he and his disciples lived. She was assured of a welcome, and when Gandhi met her on her arrival he told her at once, "You shall be my daughter." Her first meeting with his wife was in the Ashram kitchen where Mrs. Gandhi was cooking. "I little knew then," said Miss Slade, "that we should be twice in gaol together, and that I should be able to serve her there, small services, for she is simple in her wants and very independent."

Miss Slade has found all she hoped for in her Indian life. She follows her search after God, as seekers in India have done from time immemorial, in silent personal service to her leader, trying to understand better each day the working of his mind and spirit. She also helps Gandhi with his correspondence, and she delights in the fact that as an expert carder and teacher of weaving she can win the confidence of all the villages she enters. During her last imprisonment she carded enough cotton to make the two robes of white khaddar cloth she has brought with her.

I have been twice alone through India, from north to south and from east to west, with my carding bow and my spinning-wheel, she said, "going from town to town and village to village, lecturing on the necessity of carding, hand-spinning and weaving cotton. I have specialised on the question of khaddar, which I feel is essential for India's economic welfare."

FELT AN URGE.

Coming back to the subject of her present mission, Miss Slade said that she had suddenly felt an urge to come to England. When she told Gandhi he said that if she felt like that she must go, and he gave her his blessing. Within five days she had sailed for England.

"I want to talk to the working classes here," she said, "to make them realise what Gandhi is and what India is. Above all, I want them to understand that Gandhi is the best friend the English people have. I have never known anyone else who was not English who understands and appreciates the English character as he does."—"Manchester Guardian."

MONSOON STRONG IN ASSAM

All-India Weather Report

POONA, July 22

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, East Central India and Berar and active in North Hyderabad, Central Provinces and United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, West Central India, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Chota Nagpur, East Central India, United Provinces the Punjab Hills and Konkan; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Gwa three inches each; Rangoon one; Cherrapunji three; Tezpur two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Barisal, Dehra Dun, Sutna and Pendra three; Balraich, Akola and Hoshangabad one and a half; Panchmarhi one; Dalhousie two; Mahableshwar four; Ratnagiri two; Mercara one and a half; and Calicut one.

Forecast:—The monsoon will strengthen in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and East United Provinces and will be active in the central parts of the country and in any around Kumaon Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in and near the hill Districts of United Provinces and Bihar during the next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 8,640 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 12 hours 2 minutes, Indian Standard Time, on Saturday, July 21.—A. P.

MIXED OPINION ON TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

Nagpur Bar Association Welcomes It As A Step In The Right Direction

SIMLA, July 22.

The Temple Entry Bill of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., which was circulated during the last session of the Assembly, has been received with mixed opposition. Voluminous opinions of a divergent and interesting nature have been received from Bengal, Baluchistan, Delhi, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Ajmer-Merwar and Assam. A huge mass of opinions are still pouring in, and in view of this further discussion of the Bill in the Assembly which was to have taken place on July 19, has been deferred till July, 23.

The High Court of Calcutta is understood to be of opinion that so far as the provinces within its jurisdiction are concerned, there is no necessity for this legislative measure.

The liberal minded Hindu communities of Baluchistan are entirely in favour of the Bill, but the Panchayats who represent the large majority of Hindus do not favour it.

DELHI DIVIDED

There is, it is gathered, a definite and wide difference of opinion between orthodox leaders and organisations and the reformists of Delhi. If the Bill as it stands is passed into law, it would appear that it will create a constant source of friction, and future trouble between the supporters of the principle of temple entry and their opponents.

The Subordinate Judge, Delhi, is in favour of the Bill being passed into law.

A STEP FORWARD.

The All-India Shradhanand Dalitodnar Sabha, Delhi, holds that every person is equal before God. So every temple should be open for every man for worship. In the opinion of the Sabha the Bill does not go far enough. But with all its short-comings, the Bill is a step forward in the right direction.

The Sanskrit professor of a Delhi College advises all people not to worship in the temples in which it is legally impossible for all men to worship. If the high caste Hindus desire to uplift the moral status of the so-called untouchables, let such temples be emptied of images and converted into public places where all men can meet.

The majority of opinions elicited in Coorg express guarded approval of the provisions of the Bill. But however, a trifling number of orthodox Sanatanists do not favour the Bill

ONLY ENABLING PROVISION.

The Government Pleader, Mercara, holds that the general principles of the Bill are unexceptionable. This is only an enabling provision, therefore, the orthodox section cannot have any reasonable object to this legislation. Before the untouchables are allowed entry into temples, the opinion of the people interested will be taken.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Mr. P. R. T. Punja of Mercara considers that it is but fair and reasonable that all classes of people professing the Hindu religion should have access to public temples for offering worship though under necessary restrictions. In certain places Mahomedans and Christians are allowed to bathe in temple tanks, having established their right by long usage, whereas the members of the depressed classes, as also some classes higher to those, are denied this privilege though they are Hindus by common consent. There have been great devotees among these people such as, Kanakadas, Nandanar, etc., who are held in veneration by Hindus in general. The only objection to the Bill seems to be based on custom and usage.

Mr. Belliappa, Editor, the "Kodagu", Mercara, thinks that in order to retain the untouchables in the Hindu-fold it is absolutely necessary to pass this permissive Bill.

The Arya Samaj, Abbottabad assert the Vedas do not prohibit temple entry by anyone. They whole-heartedly support the measure, the provisions of which are very moderate. It is high time, they say, that legislation permitting every Hindu to enter the temples for worship should be passed.

SANATANISTS OPPOSE.

The Sanatan Dharma Sabha takes objection to the Bill. The question involved affects religious rights and beliefs of the orthodox section of Hindu community, and any interference by the legislature cannot be welcome by them. The depressed classes require uplift in social and economic spheres of life, they opine, and it is not advisable to start their uplift in a controversial matter involving religious rights.

The Bill was widely circulated in the Central Provinces and in all 800 opinions have been received. There are parties favouring the Bill, as also parties opposing the Bill.

The High Court Bar Association, Nagpur, unanimously decided that the proposed legislation should be enacted. The District and Sessions Judge, Wardha, points out certain difficulties in proceeding with the measure as far as its legal aspect is concerned, and suggests certain modification in the definition of the word "Temple" in the Bill.—United Press.

RULES FOR EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT

Select Committee Approves Of Bill

SIMLA, July 21.

Without making any material change the Select Committee of the Assembly approved of the Bill which gives effect to the Convention for unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air, and the bill which makes better provision for the control, manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale and import and export of aircraft.

Most of the sitting was devoted to discussion of clause five of the latter Bill which deals with the power of the Governor-General to make rules. The clause as originally drafted empowered the Governor-Genefal to make rules "regulating prohibiting or limiting" the manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import or export of any aircraft or class of aircraft.

The committee, it is undedstood have deleted the words "prohibiting or limiting."—A. P.

JAIN MUN'S HUNGER STRIKE

Deputation To Jodhpur

(From A Correspondent)

MUSSOOREE, July 21.

It is 158 days since the Jain Muni Misrilalji is on hunger strike. Seth Achalsingh of Agra had a long correspondence with the President of the Jain Conference and the parties concerned, but with no result.

It is understood that Sethji is leaving for Jodhpur shortly with a strong deputation reaching there by 31st instant. It is expected that the well-wishers of the Samaj will rise to occasion at this critical juncture.

Cawnpore Searches And Arrests

CAWNPORE July 21.

The Petkapur Police had a busy time yesterday evening, when they raided several houses in Petkapur and Ramnarain Bazar under Sections 147/458. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been recovered from any place.

Three men Pandit Hriday Narain Shukla alias Chunnu Babu, Pt. Shivasagar alias Maharaj and Mr Bhagwati Prasad Nigram were taken into custody. More searches and arrests in the same connection are being expected.—United Press.

SIR HARRY HAIG TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND

U. P. Members Of Assembly Honour Home Member

SIMLA, July 21.

Sir Harry and Lady Haig are leaving Simla on July 26 for Bombay from where they will sail for England on July 28. They are expected to return to India at the end of November when Sir Harry Haig joins his post of Governor of the United Provinces.

The United Provinces's members of the Assembly gave a luncheon party to Sir and Lady Haig at the Cecil Hotel to-day

Mr. Ziauddin and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer congratulated Sir Haig on his return to his own province from the exile in Government of India.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

tended that there is ample precedent for such a legislation, Mr. Anantani observed that if by the word precedent the authorities mean to refer to the legislation in the Punjab or in the Deccan, then it was a travesty of fact. These legislative measures cannot be compared with those contemplated in Zanzibar and in East Africa, because the conditions available in the two countries are radically different. What is worrying Mr. Anantani, at the present moment, is the part which the Government of India will play on behalf of the helpless Indians residing in Zanzibar. The fact of the matter is Indian residents in Zanzibar are unable to get any hearing in London without the force of the Government of India at their back. He is, therefore, very keen that the Government of India should give up its attitude of red-tapism and deal with the problem as quickly as possible.

Willingdon's Opportunity

In this connection Mr. Anantani recalled the bold and timely opposition expressed and the stern warning uttered by Lord Hardinge against a similar anti-Indian measure in South Africa.

Time has now come for Lord Willingdon likewise to issue a grave warning, if necessary, through the Colonial Office, against the present anti-Indian legislations in Zanzibar, which is pre-eminently an Indian colony. It is gratifying to observe that His Highness the Aga Khan has extended his whole-hearted support to such a move on the part of the Government of India. His Highness met Mr. Anantani and a few others interested in the problems of Indians residing in Zanzibar and has assured his best co-operation with any move that may bring the Government of Zanzibar to its senses.

I understand that a strong and representative deputation of all the parliamentary interests, including members of the House of Lords, will shortly wait on the Secretary of State for the Colonies at an early date, with a view to press for immediate action, namely, the delaying of the enforcement of the measure, pending full representation of the Indian case.

Labour— A World Problem

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, at Geneva, read an interesting paper on "India and the International Labour Organisation," at a meeting of the East India Association at the Caxton Hall on Tuesday last. In the course of his speech, Mr. Butler declared that Geneva was trying to do everything on a universal scale. He pointed out that international relations were now decided not by political but by economic considerations and that labour legislation should no longer be treated as a charitable appendage of the economic problem. He was, convinced that it should necessarily be a basic problem of the very structure of society. He concluded by asserting that the Labour problem should not be looked upon by those meeting at Geneva as a purely European problem but it should be treated as a world problem, necessitating the co-operation of Eastern countries as well in its solution.

Sir Hormusji Mehta, the Indian millowner, cut a very poor and sorry figure when he argued that Indian conditions differed very much from those in the West and as such, Geneva should go very very slow when discussing the Indian Labour problem. He based his argument on the familiar childish cry of the Indian millowners that the Indian working class was accustomed to work for only a few hours in spite of the regulations demanding ten hours of work. He was satisfied that the working class utilised more time in smoking and chatting during their working hours and as such the millowners and other employers of labour in India were forced to keep their factories and other premises open for hours beyond those specified by the I.L.O.

But the two speeches that struck me most, came from Mr. D. S. Erulkar, head of the Scindia Company in London and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who had arrived earlier in the week after attending the recent session of the I.L.O. as Labour representative. Mr. Erulkar reminded his audience that uptil 1922 India did not succeed in obtaining a seat on the League of Nations. He was convinced that the various objections that are generally raised at Geneva to the proposals made by the Indian representatives are due to the fact that India lacks the political status, which other nations enjoy. Once India's legitimate claim to a political status is attained, things would move very smoothly and Indian grievances would be heard with the deference that is due to India.

A Confirmed Genevaist

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta surprised me by his speech when he said that he had returned from Geneva as a "confirmed Genevaist." He conveyed the feeling that neither Capitalism nor Imperialism had anything to fear from Geneva. On the contrary, Geneva has made revolutions impossible The I.L.O. was the best friend of all the imperialist governments in the world. He, therefore, earnestly requested the Government of India to show an ever-increasing desire to collaborate with Geneva. He contended that the Government of India was somewhat luke warm in their support of Geneva. That was obvious to him from the fact that for some years past no advisers were sent to help the employers' and workers' delegates. That entailed a serious handicap on the delegates at Geneva, as it became impossible for one man to look after the work of more than half a dozen committees, which often met at the same time, and sometimes, while the Conference itself was in session. According to Mr. Mehta the excuse of economy did not hold water, as the costs of sending two advisers to Geneva could not be more than 8,000 Swiss francs, and it would be ridiculous to suggest that the Government of India were not in a position to afford that small sum.

AMRAOTI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Will Come Off In Middle Of October

AMRAOTI, July 21.

The elections of the Amraoti town Municipal Committee, it is announced, will be held on October 22.

It should be remembered in this connection that the same elections according to a previous announcement were to take place on May 14, last, on which date the actual polling also began. Till 10 a.m. more than half the votes were polled and when the different contesting parties were calculating their probabilities of success, public were taken by surprise to see police officers issuing orders to stop further polling. They had just before a few hours received an order from the ministry of Local Self-Government through the Secretariat to that effect, which created a sensation.

This eleventh hour stopping of the municipal elections was due to a representation from the citizens to the effect that the electoral rolls were wrongly prepared and that there was an abnormal increase in voters lists.

The Government order was also a result of a number of complaints regarding the mismanagement of the present body and the extreme inefficiency of the office-bearers, for which the Government had for more than once, reprimanded the Committee to improve matters or be prepared to be superceded.

IRREGULARITIES FOUND.

The Minister of Local Self-Government after stopping the elections at the eleventh hour as stated above, investigated personally the records of the electoral rolls-published and unpublished and found a number of irregularities in them. The result of this particular investigation has led the Minister to look into such matters of all Municipal bodies in the province the findings of which are recently announced by him through a communique regarding the municipal management in the province in general, and that of the Amraoti Municipal Committee in particular.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The question of forfeiting the powers of the municipal committees in respect of preparation of electoral rolls, as another result of the minister's investigation into this matter, is now receiving very keen attention of the C. P. Government. The impetus that this question has gained is mainly due to the agitation which the Amraoti public had carried through press and platform against the mismanagement and irregularities in electoral rolls of the Amraoti town Municipal Committee.—United Press.

Colombo.—Mr. A. B. Lushington Acting Conservator of Forests, is making arrangements to forward a slab of Malaboda to Seattle. This species is believed to be suitable as plywood for use in aeroplane owing to its lightness, dense grain, strength, and lack of pupiness.—United Press.

MME. CURIE

Death Of Great Scientist

In Mme. Curie, whose death occurred last month, the world loses one who, for her pioneer discoveries in the realm of science, was entitled to be called the most distinguished woman of the age. Born, the daughter of a Polish professor, in 1867, at Warsaw, she began her education there, and while still young went to Paris to complete her education in the faculty of science at the Sorbonne; later she received an appointment as professor at the Ecole Normale for Women at Sevres. In Paris she came into contact with Professor Pierre Curie, whom she afterwards married, and they worked together in a small laboratory in Paris during the hours they could spare from teaching. It was there that they began the researches on radio-activity which made them famous.

In 1896 Professor Henri Becquerel had discovered that the uranium compounds possessed the property of emitting spontaneously a kind of penetrating radiation analogous to the X-rays discovered by Rontgen. Mme. Curie, with the collaboration of her husband, devoted herself to the examination of the minerals from which uranium was obtained in order to test whether they possessed a similar property of radio-activity. To her surprise she found that the uranium minerals were from four to five times more active than was to be expected from the amount of uranium they contained. She proved that the radiating property of uranium belonged to the atom and not to the molecule. That being the case, the larger activity of the mineral could only be explained by supposing that it contained some substance of greater activity than uranium. Accordingly, in 1898, in conjunction with her husband, Mme. Curie boldly proceeded to try to separate this hypothetical substance by chemical methods. The work was completely successful. In the course of a few weeks she discovered the presence of two highly active substances, one of which she called polonium, in honour of the country of her birth, and the other radium. Both these substances were present in the mineral in a very minute quantity, but their activity was very great. In fact it is now known that radium itself is more than 1,000,000 times more radio-active than uranium.

Following this discovery it became of great importance to obtain a sufficient quantity of radium to test its chemical qualities. For this purpose the Austrian Government, who possessed a State mine for the separation of uranium at Joachimsthal, presented Mme. Curie with several tons of residues containing radium, and the next few years were occupied in the laborious work of separating sufficient radium for chemical analysis. Mme. Curie finally obtained about one-tenth of a grain of pure radium chloride—about as much as would cover a three-penny piece. The chemical and physical properties of this substance were then examined, and it was shown to give a definite spectrum and to have a definite atomic weight. It was thus proved that radium, which had the property of radio-activity in so remarkable a degree, was a new element. In 1910 Mme. Curie was able to separate the metal and examine its qualities.

In addition to her work on radium, Mme. Curie was afterwards occupied in the isolation of polonium, the other substance first discovered by her, and in examining whether it was transformed into lead. A large amount of evidence is in favour of the supposition that it is so transformed, but as it is only possible to obtain less than a milligramme of pure material from a ton of pitch-blende it is very difficult to prove the point definitely.

In their early married life Mme. Curie and her husband were relatively poor, and their scientific work was carried on under difficult conditions. But with the prompt and increasing recognition of the value of their work these difficulties largely vanished. After the tragic death of her husband in 1906, Mme. Curie was elected professor in the University of Paris in recognition of her researches, and from that time she was able to continue her work under favourable conditions and with the help of several assistants. She formed a school for research in radio activity, and attracted a number of workers to her laboratory. She was a fine experimenter, and all her researches were characterised by accuracy and caution. She was a strenuous worker, and, indeed, so keen and enthusiastic was she in the cause of scientific advance that on many occasions she overtaxed her health.

The importance of her work was widely recognised. In 1904 the Nobel prize for physics was divided between Professor Becquerel and M. and Mme. Curie and in December, 1911, Mme. Curie was again awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry for her work on the isolation of metallic radium and on polonium.

During her later years Mme. Curie's great achievements and fame drew large endowments for the prosecution of researches into radioactivity. The Radium Institute was founded in Paris and research was conducted under her direction. In 1921 she was presented with one gram of radium which had been purchased by the women of the United States of America to assist her researches. The great discoveries of her youth have been followed by her successful creation of a tradition and a school of radioactive research. That she had lived just long enough to have seen the brilliant discoveries of her daughter Irene and her son-in-law F. Joliot must have given her deep joy. I. and F. Curie-Joliot discovered only six months ago the first artificially produced radioactive substances.

Our Kathiawar Letter

CORDON HARDSHIP

Bombay's Grouse At Concession To Baroda

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KATHIAWAR, July 20.

The Kathiawar Ports problem and Viramgam Customs hardships are two vital problems engaging the attention of the Peninsula. Harrowing details are coming of hardships to passengers at Viramgam station.

After the settlement of the Jamnagar imbroglio, there are Okha and Bhavnagar in the forefront. Bombay is alarmed at certain concessions granted to Baroda at Okha Port for Kerosene and petrol. It is high time to settle the Port problem on a permanent basis.

The sea-borne trade figures of Kathiawar shows remarkable progress of Bhavnagar. Kathiawar ports are responsible for the entry of foreign cloth to some extent, and news are available of the probable formation of Syndicates to push their sales. What is wanted is tact and skill to settle such complex problems of Kathiawar.

The Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce can do a good deal by paving the way for an equitable solution.

It is understood that Mr. Tribhovandas Raja has been appointed as Dewan of Porbander State. He is now Dewan of Lunawada State in Gujarat.

Dhrangadhra's problem of selecting a Dewan is hanging in the balance. His Highness is taking a keen personal interest in listening to the demands of the people.

TREATMENT OF ABDUL AZIZ

Kapurthala Maharaja's Instructions

KAPURTHALA, July 21.

It is reported that the following order has been received from His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala regarding the treatment of Abdul Aziz and others in jail.

"They should be treated as ordinary prisoners and that no special concession should be shown to them, as punishment for their outrageous behaviour and conduct during the last three years. Abdul Aziz and his fellow conspirators should be made to carry fetters for two months, at the end of which time they can be removed, but in all other respects they should be treated as ordinary prisoners. Their conduct in jail must be satisfactory, if their fetters are to be removed.—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

FUTURE OF MAHARAJA MILLS

Problem Before The Liquidators

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 20.

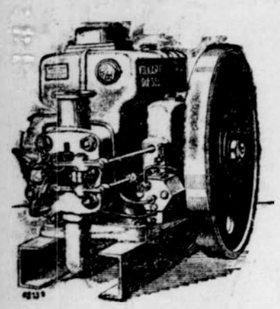
The City Judge, Mr. Sahebzada, has appointed five liquidators for the Maharaja Mills. He confirmed the appointment of three provisional liquidators and added names of Mr. Bhailal Amin, Managing Agent of Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., and Mr. Girdharlal Parikh, Government pleader.

Thus after a protracted period of 6 to 7 months, the Maharaja Mill has gone into liquidation. It is hoped that the liquidators will expedite the matter and see that the greatest good is done to the greatest number.

The Sidhpur Forecast Company's affairs are now fully investigated by the Government of Baroda through a special officer sent to record evidence on the spot. The consensus of opinion here is that the Government should expedite its decision in the matter.

It is understood that an important change is to take place in the State Executive Council, because one of the members is summoned by His Highness the Gaekwar to England.

At a meeting at Virsad Mr. Manilal Amin was given an address on his return after a stay of 5 to 6 years after studying Chemical Technology when hopes were expressed that the reputation of Alembic Chemical Works Ltd. would be increased.



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U. P. Candidates For Assembly

MRS. UMA NEHRU TO BE ONE OF THEM

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, secretary, U. P. Congress Committee, arrived at Allahabad on July 19 and spent nearly the whole day in meeting the local Congress workers individually and collectively.

The primary object of his visit to Allahabad was the work of the provincial Congress Parialmentary Board. The local Congress Committees did not make any suggestion, which they were invited to do by the U. P. Parliamentary Board, with regard to the selection of candidates for the Assembly, probably because the workers were engaged in committee elections. Mr. Saxena had therefore to come here to ascertain the local opinion with regard to the candidates to be set up from the Allahabad "cum" Jhansi divisions and Seven Cities, non-Muhammadan constituencies, particularly.

It is reported that the names of the following are being considered for the Allahabad cum Jhansi divisions.

Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya and Mrs. Uma Nehru, Allahabad, Dr. Murari Lal and Pandit Balkrishna Sharma Cawnpore and Mr. Dhulekar, Jhansi.

Mr. Saxena is trying to ascertain as to which of the candidates would have the best chance of success. Dr. Bhagwan Das's name is also being considered by the U. P. Board for the Seven Cities and among other persons whose cases are being considered in connection with other constituencies are Dr. Katju, Munshi Iswar Saran and Pandit Nanak Chand.

The choice of a constituency for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be left to himself and in case he wishes to stick to his old constituency. Allahabad cum Jhansi divisions, he will have it and nobody else will be set up from it. The U. P. Board, however, may wish that Pandit Malaviya should select the most difficult constituency for himself for from whatever constituency he stands there is the likelihood of Pandit Malaviya being returned unopposed.

Mrs. Uma Nehru, it is said, has not yet given her consent to the proposal for being set up from one of the constituencies. She will probably like to consult Mahatma Gandhi on the point. In any case she will communicate her decision, it is understood, to the U. P. Board before it meets at Benares on July 27 to decide finally the list of candidates to be submitted to the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board for its consideration at its meeting to be held on July 28.

Information having been rebad Congress Committee election ceived by him about the Allahataengle, the other object of Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena's visit to Allahabad was to explore the possibility of bringing about a settlement between the rival parties which have cropped up in connection with the elections, and the greater part of his time at Allahabad was spent on that mission.

Mr. Saxena met nearly every prominent member of both the parties individually and also discussed the situation with Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, the election officer. His anxiety was to persuade the parties to draw out an agreed list to the town Congress Committee and withdraw the names of the rest of the nominees so that there might be no necessity of holding an election. He had not succeeded till 10 p.m. and the negotiations were continued till late in the night.

Mr. Stxena was to leave for Mahoba to-night in connection with the Congress Parliamentary Board's work but had to postpone his departure as the negotiations were not concluded. He proposes to leave for Jhansi to-morrow morning.

It has almost been definitely decided that somebody else would be appointed to run the elections as Mr. Tandon had requested the secretary of the provincial Congress Committee (Mr. Saxena) to relieve him of the work on account of the unpleasant turn which the local election politics had taken.

It is understood that Mr. Saxena has authorised on behalf of the provincial Council Mr. Tandon to appoint anybody else as the election officer. Originally it was proposed to call Mr. Narendra Deo from Benares to take charge of the town Congress Committee elections here but, it is said, Mr. Saxena received a wire from Mr. Narendra Deo this evening in which he expressed his inability to do the work. Mr. Tandon has, therefore, requested Mr. Saxena himself to conduct the elections and it is likely that finally it may be decided that Mr. Saxena should take charge of the Allahabad town Congress Committee elections.

Mr. Saxena has, however, decided to extend the period by which the Allahabad elections should be concluded. According to the resolution of the provincial Congress Committee council the town and tehsil committee elections were to be concluded by July 20. This was impossible due to disputes, in the case of Allahabad town Congress Committee and the Karchhana tehsil committee elections, which had also to be postponed. The secretary has directed that these elections should be concluded now by August 10. It is likely that Mr. Tandon may fix the town committee elections some time in the first week of August. The date by which the district Congress Committee elections should be held at Allahabad has been extended from August 7 to August 22.

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS DISPUTE.

Mrs. Uma Nehru and Pandit Sundarlal have issued the following joint statement in connection with the negotiations which were started o bring about a compromise between the two rival groups on matters relating to the Allahabad town Congress Committee elections:—

'Several statements have recently appeared in the press with regard to the attempts at a compromise in connection with the Allahabad Congress elections and how they failed. We would have preferred not to join in this unpleasant controversy, but, in view of many misleading accounts specially in the vernacular press, we feel impressed with the necessity of putting the facts before the public. We, therefore, do it as briefly as possible and not without considerable hesitation.

Since the election differences arose at Allahabad each one of us began to see what unpleasant and even disgraceful aspects they might develop. We had several talks with Tandonji on the point. Every one of us was anxious to come to some sort of mutual understanding if possible. A meeting between the representatives of both the parties was arranged at Anand Bhawan on the 12th. After some heart to heart talk, which was not meant for the public, it was decided that we should again meet for discussing specific terms and that if a settlement could be arrived at it should be given out to the public together with a joint statement forgiving and forgetting unpleasant things done by whichever party, and appealing for co-operation hereafter. There was no use bringing out any such statement unless a compromise was arrived at and this fact was put before the meeting in the plainest possible language by one of us (Uma Nehru).

The next day we discussed the question of terms with Messrs. Muzaffar Hasan and Bishambher Nath and some other friends. We all agreed that if a compromise was attempted it should be absolutely on equal terms and in a spirit free from the ideas of victory or defeat. As such talks could be best conducted in smallest possible groups we requested Sunderlal to represent us at the evening's meeting and come to terms on our behalf.

The terms that Sunder Lal offered to the other side on behalf of us all were these:—

Two separate lists, of 30 each have been put forward by either party for the membership of the town executive. Ten names are common in both the lists. These ten should naturally be accepted by both sides. As for the remaining 20, ten names may be selected from the remaining names in each list. Now there could be two alternatives. Either each party be permitted to select ten out of its own list or out of the other party's list. The choice between these two alternatives Sunder Lal gave entirely to the other side. We cannot conceive of fairer terms.

We are pained to say that in spite of all appeals by Sunder Lal these terms were absolutely rejected. Thus it was that attempts at a compromise failed. We refuse to enter into any other details which may be unpleasant and controversial and at the same time immaterial To say that there was any difference between us two in the matter of a compromise or its terms is both wrong and unfair."

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

Babu Purushottamdas Tandon has issued the following statement with reference to a report published in the "Pioneer" this morning about the local Congress election dispute:—

'I never gave any interview to any correspondent of the "Pioneer" or to any other press representative on the Allahabad Congress elections. While I certainly deplore the irresponsible personal attacks which preceded and followed the incidents of the 10th instant the statements attributed to me by the correspondent of the "Pioneer" in its issue of the 19th are substantially incorrect.

The correspondent seems to have obtained second-hand or third-hand information about some casual talk between me and some friends and to have dressed it in his own manner.'

Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, who travelled with Mahatma Gandhi last night as far as Mirzapur returned to Allahabad this morning. It is said that he did not go with the Mahatma to acquaint him with the local Congress dispute or with eny definite object but had to travel with him as the train started before he could alight from the compartment of Mahatma Gandhi, which he had boarded to see him and make arrangements for the entertainment of the party.

CUBA LURES WOULD-BE DIVORCES

Offers Divorce In 60 Days On 19 Grounds

Reno's preeminence as the American national divorce center is about to be threatened by new laws recently enacted in Cuba.

Competent Cuban authorities, alarmed, it is understood, by the marked falling-off in the number of visitors to Cuba as a result of the past year's political disturbances, have revised their country's divorce laws in the hope of attracting Americans in search of a quick and agreeable dissolution of marriage, says the Havana correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune."

Henceforth legal divorces in Cuba will be cheap and easy to obtain, with the added inducement of a pleasant steamer trip of three days each way through subtropical waters.

It is in Havana that a blonde-haired Hollywood star may, in the near future, initiate Cuba's new divorce regime by making an airplane trip to this capital to obtain the divorce that current gossip claims she is seeking.

Under the new code Cuba will offer 19 grounds for divorce, which will require a stay of 60 days on the island and cost about Dol. 385. Among the grounds are:—Adultery, cruelty, verbal insult, the commission of crime, drunkenness, gambling, lunacy, incompatibility, the use of drugs, non-support and a number of other causes tending to disrupt married life.

American and other seekers of divorce in Cuba can, furthermore, while away their time pleasantly, if not profitably, while awaiting their decrees in bathing on the magnificent beaches near Havana or in following the horse-racing and engaging in gambling at the Casino, both of which pastimes have already been legalized.

KIPLING "A HYPOCRITE AND BLASPHEMER"

American Baptist Minister Attacks British Jingo Poet

Accusations of blasphemy and hypocrisy were hurled at Rudyard Kipling by the Reverend Dr. Charles Potter in the course of a lecture at New York.

Potter, who is an ordained Baptist minister and well-known as a lecturer and theologist, was addressing a large public meeting of the Humanist Society at Steinway Hall. He took particular umbrage at Kipling's latest poem 'Non Nobis Domine", which was recently read first at the parliamentary pageant at Albert Hall in London, being cabled to America in full, says the New York Correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune."

The poem, he declared, seemed especially hypocritical because it voiced "trust in God at the very moment when England was planning to double her air fleet." Furthermore, he continued, "it is blasphemous against mankind because, with a sort of Uriah Heep piety, it ascribes all human progress to the agency of God."

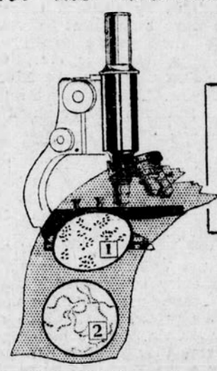
The doctor admitted, however, that the Americans could not afford to shout hypocrisy too loudly because 'we are now expanding our Navy while we continue to engrave our coins with the ancient legend, 'In God we trust.'"

Interiewed this morning, the doctor sturdily repeated his views, saying "Those of us who have read Kipling for years know he is a moderate agnostic and that the pious phrases and talk about God are superficial, with the clear inclination plainly visible under the surface that while you trust in God you should always keep your powder dry.

"Every reader of Kipling knows he does not believe in the pious old theisms indicated by this poem or that other one, "Lest We Forget," and when he utters sickly sentiments of this kind his old friends experience a sinking of the heart."

Film on teeth is dangerous

just look at film under the microscope



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2. A species of Streptococci Pyogenes.

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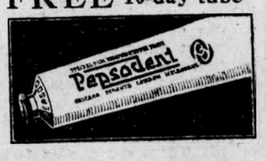

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LORD WILLINGDON PRAISES HIS WIFE

Says He Could Have Done Little Useful Work Without Her Help

Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, and Lady Willingdon received the freedom of Edinburgh in mail week and in expressing his gratification at "so signal a reward" the Viceroy paid a remarkable tribute to his wife.

It was, he said, doubly gratifying to him that the same honour was being conferred upon his wife "for merits in which I can claim no part and of which I am, therefore, free to testify that in her case your judgment has been amply justified.

"For not only has the passage of the years increasingly brought home to me how little useful work I could have done without her by my side to help, advise, and encourage, to share with me all the joys and sorrows, all the successes and disappointments, of a long and varied public life, but also no one knows better than I the full tale of her labours to mitigate distress and suffering and to bring happiness and comfort into the life of the people of each country to which our duties have called us."

Lady Willingdon was formerly Lady Marie Adelaide, daughter of the first Earl Brassey. She is fifty-nine, and has been the recipient of many honours, including the coveted Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal. It is rare, if not unprecedented, in Scotland for husband and wife to be made freemen together.—Manchester Guardian."

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

small number of the Dastur Party was held.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. KANGA.

70 c Gowalia Tank Road.

An Appeal To People Of Karnatak

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The people of Karnatak have been agitating for a long time for the unification of shattered fragments of Karnatak into a separate province. But no provincial unit can hope to be strong and efficient if its social, and economic institutions are not sufficiently developed and consolidated. While we continue our agitation for a separate province we cannot afford to neglect the development of its economic resources. Any agitation which loses sight of this important aspect is bound to suffer in the end. The strength of a nation or of its federal unit is measurable not by its political institutions alone, but by its educational, social commercial, industrial and financial institutions as well. The most advanced provinces like Bengal, Andhra and Maharashtra etc., have attained their present position not only on account of the political activities of its people but also through their sincere and sustained and whole-hearted efforts in building up such institutions.

In this connection it is needless to assert here what an important role insurance institutions play in the building up of a nation. In fact insurance is truly recognised to be the industrial and financial back bone of a country. It is on account of this great importance that insurance has been vigorously promoted by great leaders like Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Pattabhi and others. Even Acharya P. C. Roy whose whole life study has been chemistry has begun taking keen interest in insurance even in his declining years. This instance alone is quite sufficient to convince us of the urgency and importance of organising insurance institutions. Since we are aspiring for a separate province, it is in the fitness of things that Karnatak should establish such institutions in order effectivelf to put a check on the continous drain of its financial resources consequent on the enormous annual premia of about 25 Lacs of rupees that our province contributes to foreign companies.

If we had applied this huge money power it would have been instrrumental in creating many industries useful to Karnatak and our country. Therefore, it is high time that this and other questions of economic uplift be taken in right earnest.

One such institution was started in 1930 by some responsible people who realised the importance and necessity of it. They had hoped to attract leading men from all parts of Karnatak, as the name of the Company itself implies, on its Directorate, but owing to the great Political upheaval and the unprecedented economic depression during these very years, they could neither attract such men to its Board nor show as much progress as other Companies started under better auspices. Now as the atmosphere in the country is more favourable, they are putting up their earnest endeavour to achieve this object and have already made a good beginning. Apart from Dharwar District they have been able to induce some influential gentlemen from Bijapur District and Nizam Karnatak to serve on its Board. We earnestly hope that other districts will readily respond to their call.

The promoters are working hard with renewed hope and vigour. Therefore we appeal to the people of Karnatak with all the emphasis at our command to extend their whole hearted sympathy and support by purchasing shares and placing their insurance in this and similar other concerns of Karnatak.—Yours, etc.,

DIST. BELGAUM.
Gangadharrao Deshpande.
Narayanrao Jhosi.
B. N. Datar.
DIST. DHARWAR.
Shiddappa Hosmani.
Dr. N. B. Kabbur.
D. P. Karmarkar.
Veerangowda Patil.
Gudleppa Hallikeri.
R. K. Shevade.
A. N. Kamat.
A. N. Jalihal.
Dr. Venkatrao Hullgol.
S. R. Sawkar.
R. S. Hukkerikar.
R. R. Divakar.
DIST. BIJAPUR.
Shriniwasrao Kowjalgi.
Hamantrao Kowjalgi.
Hanmantrao Mohare.
DIST. KANARA.
Subrao Haldijur.
DIST. BELLARY.
T. Subrahmanyam.
I. Wasupalappa.
STATE JAMKHANDI.
Dr. Hullyalkar.

Gadag, July 21.

Assembly Electoral Roll

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On going through the electoral roll for the City of Bombay Non-Mahomedan urban constituency published lately I find that the names of many of my friends who had paid income tax for the year 1933-34 are omitted. Kindly issue an urgent appeal through your esteemed paper to those who had paid the tax for 1933-34 to submit their applications with receipts for the payment of the tax to the Registrar's office on the first floor of the Court of Small Causes. Only a couple of days are left and if at all the seats in the Assembly are to be captured for the true representatives of the people, immediate action is essential in the matter of securing enrolment.

Hoping you will please do the needful in the matter immediately and draw the attention of the leaders concerned and with best thanks, I beg to remain.—Yours, etc.,

D. J. DESAI.

In Defence Of Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—All your correspondents who object to meat-eating fear that it would make us ferocious. If meat-eating makes us ferocious our ancestors must be classed as such! But they were not. Our ancestors were brave, heroic, independent, kind and generous. It is the verdict of history that the spread of Buddhism led to the gradual discontinuance of flesh as food and the disfavour into which flesh had fallen was one of the chief causes of the gradual decline of the national strength and the final overthrow of the national independence of the united ancient Hindu races and states of India. Before Buddhism meat was freely eaten by our ancestors. The ancient Brahmins of India were accustomed to take meat. It was the King Ashoka who stopped killing of animals by law. Ashoka was undoubtedly a noble and generous king. But he lacked foresight and discriminative capacity. Seeing the final overthrow of the united ancient Hindu races he must have surely cried in heaven "Ah! I saved a few goats but lost the empire." Vegetarian and frutarian diets have never saved India and never will. I, therefore, maintained in my first article that we should take to meat-eating—if we have to survive in the world-struggle for existence. Millions of Hindus consider the taking of a more humane diet to be their religion! Ashoka could not realise that religion was for man—, man was not for religion.

Mr. Mudvedkar asks what is my conception of the ultimate aim of life. Firstly let me define life. What is Life? "Life is duty." A Hindu householder is expected to go through "the systematic regulation of duties during different periods of life." This is what is known as "Ashrama—Vyavastha" "Hindu philosophers far from turning their back, upon this world regard perpetuation of the race, maintenance of the family and the creation and enjoyment of wealth as essential functions which human beings must perform". To the present-day-Hindu all these four stages of life are beset with misery and unhappiness. How will such a person be fit for renunciation when he cannot satisfactorily perform duties assigned to each Ashrama?

Yours, etc.,

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

Indian Shipping And Coastal Trade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yet another rate war has begun and is raging keenly between the B.I.S.N. and the Asiatic with the Scindias on the side of B.I.S.N.—probably as an unwilling participiant in the fight. The freight rates have been cut down by about 60/ per cent, rates which were already below an economic level.

The rate war has seriously affected the small seamship companies plying on the Indian coast, and if it continues unchecked, it is only a question of time before the small companies cease to exist.

Besides the grave danger to the Indian shipping, this rate war has also dislocated the trade, and it has become impossible for any merchant to go on with his trade, however optimistic he may be. It appears that the loss to the merchant is far more serious than to the Indian shipping. For, the steamship companies have a chance of making up their past losses—if the smaller ones exist—and a settlement is reached, but there is no hope for the merchant.

A steamer is berthed for loading at reduced rates of freight; instantly she sails another steamer is berthed to book cargo at still more reduced rates, and what is the fate of the merchant who, by mischance, has shipped his goods by the former vessel? The merchant at the destination ports would naturally prefer to wait for a week and buy their goods cheaper, and the former shipment has to remain unsold, unless the shipper is prepared to cut out his profit. Unless this rate war is put down with a stern hand, there is no hope for either the Indian shipping to exist, or the trader to prosper.

The Government, who have all along been professing concern for the safety and growth of Indian shipping, could hardly be blind to this practice of rate wars, and there was no better opportunity for them than the present to convince the Indian public and the trade regarding the bonafides of their intentions by taking up this matter immediately and taking measures to stabilise the frtight rates so that the merchant may prosecute his business with more confidence, and the Indian shipping may have a chance to exist.

Our benevolent Government have from time to time given protection to many industries when they found them in danger, but when it comes to that of Indian shipping, they seem to hesitate for reasons best known to themselves.

Will the Government, if they have the real intention to save Indian shipping from disaster, take immediate steps and prevent the existing Indian Steamship Companies from being wiped out, let alone creating and developing an Indian Mercantile Marine?—Yours, etc.,

"WELL WISHER OF INDIAN SHIPPING."

A Hint To Matric Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—General experience shows that a large percentage of failures in the Matriculation examination is due to weakness in English in which subject 40 per cent marks are required to pass and for the purpose of improving English, constant perusal of newspapers of good repute is absolutely necessary. Newspaper reading will help one a good deal to master the language and thus the students will very easily be able to write satisfactory letters, stories, dialogues and essays.

Will, therefore, those students who get plucked in English give a trial to this hint?—Yours, etc.,

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

Viramgam Cordon— A Protest

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the imposition of strict cordon at Viramgam, protests are pouring forth from every corner of Kathiawar. Public meetings are held and resolutions passed... condemning this harassment.

It is really difficult to grasp the significance of this unstatesmanslike move. The past history of the problem in no way supports this move. No doubt we appreciate the difficultics of the Government; we equally deplore the smuggling that is being carried on. But it is quite inconsistent with the high sense of justice on which the British Government have always prided themselves to question the 'izzat' of 25 lakhs of people for the sin of a handful of smugglers.

The only possible solution to our mind is to bring about immediate settlement with the maritime States. The sooner this settlement is arrived at the better will it be for the prestige of both the Government and the people of Kathiawar.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. SOLANKI.

Ahmedabad, July 20.

Relief To Bandra Rate-payers

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention was drawn to an important resolution tabled by Mrs. Anne D'Almeida which will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Bandra Municipality to be held on next Tuesday the 24th July at 7 p.m. I am given to understand a similar resolution was moved about a year ago by Mrs. D'Almeida but was lost for want of support from the Councillors.

The present resolution is as follows:—"In view of the fact that the rate-payers of Bandra are overtaxed in these days of depression and in view of the fact that the financial position of the Municipality is extremely sound, this Board resolves to grant relief to the ratepayers by reducing the existing House-tax by 1 per cent. per annum and by reducing the existing Sanitary cess by 1 per cent per annum."

I hope the ratepayers will make it a point to gather at the Municipal Hall and watch the doings of their representatives on the Board on this important question which affects their pockets.—Yours, etc.,

A RATEPAYER.

Bandra, July 21.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

It is an elementary principle of the law relating to joint stock companies that the Court will not interfere with the internal management of companies acting within their powers, and, in fact, has no jurisdiction to do so. As to the duties which the governing body of a company owe to their constituents, the shareholders, the court does not attempt to direct the performance of all such duties but on the contrary, leaves to the companies themselves the enforcement of all the duties arising out of matters which are the subject of internal regulations. In the absence of any "ultra vires" act on the part of the company, and of any suggestion of fraud or over-reaching on the part of the majority of corporators, it is well settled that the court has no jurisdiction to adjudicate on differences of opinion as to the wisdom or otherwise of a policy adopted in the course of the company's business. When an application, however, is made to the court to sanction an alteration in the objects of a company, the court will refuse to grant sanction if the effect is not merely to produce a radical alteration of the company's objects, but actually to destroy its original objects. Thus where the original objects of a company were to protect and assist the users of bicycles and similar vehicles on the public roads, and it was proposed to alter the memorandum in order to include amongst its members all tourists, including motorists, the court refused sanction, as the interest of cyclists clashed with those of motorists. How far (if at all) should the attitude of the Courts be altered towards corporate business and management? There are numerous other interesting questions whereof space forbids discussion here.

Greater Powers to the Registrar Of Companies.

Should power be vested in the Registrar of Companies to bring representative actions for and on behalf of all shareholders and debenture-holders and to recover in one action all damages against all persons liable under the Act. These and other suggestions that arise on the Act will have to be considered when revising the Act.

Principle to Be Observed.

It is not proposed that terroristic methods should be employed or that risk out of all proportion to their ability to bear them, should be placed on the individuals in charge of public companies. The public is certainly entitled to demand that for the better protection of its money, it should be made impossible for the management of companies to remain in the hands of persons who have little to lose and a lot to gain; persons with "rich wives"; or persons who are irresponsible and impecunious. It is submitted that the insurance device above referred to, if made an integral and necessary feature of the system of control under the Act, will go a great way in attaining the desired aim. The insurance provision would tend to raise the standards of business. Promoters, underwriters and directors, who have been involved in shady deals will be marked as a bad risk and the difficulty of obtaining insurance will decrease the demand for the services of those particular individuals. Any one desiring to pursue the subject is invited to study the Securities Act, 1933, passed by Congress in America.

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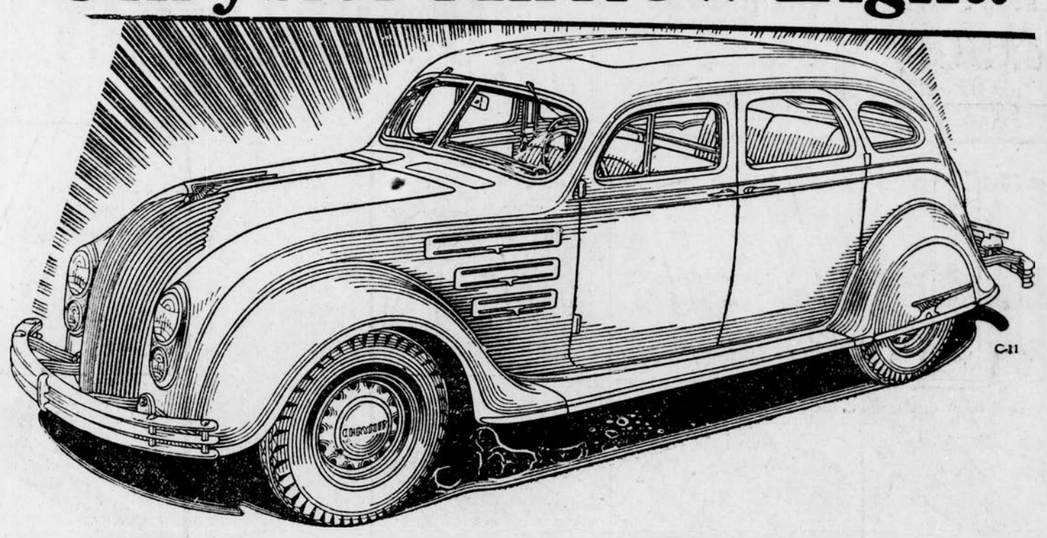
AND
Chrysler Airflow Eight.



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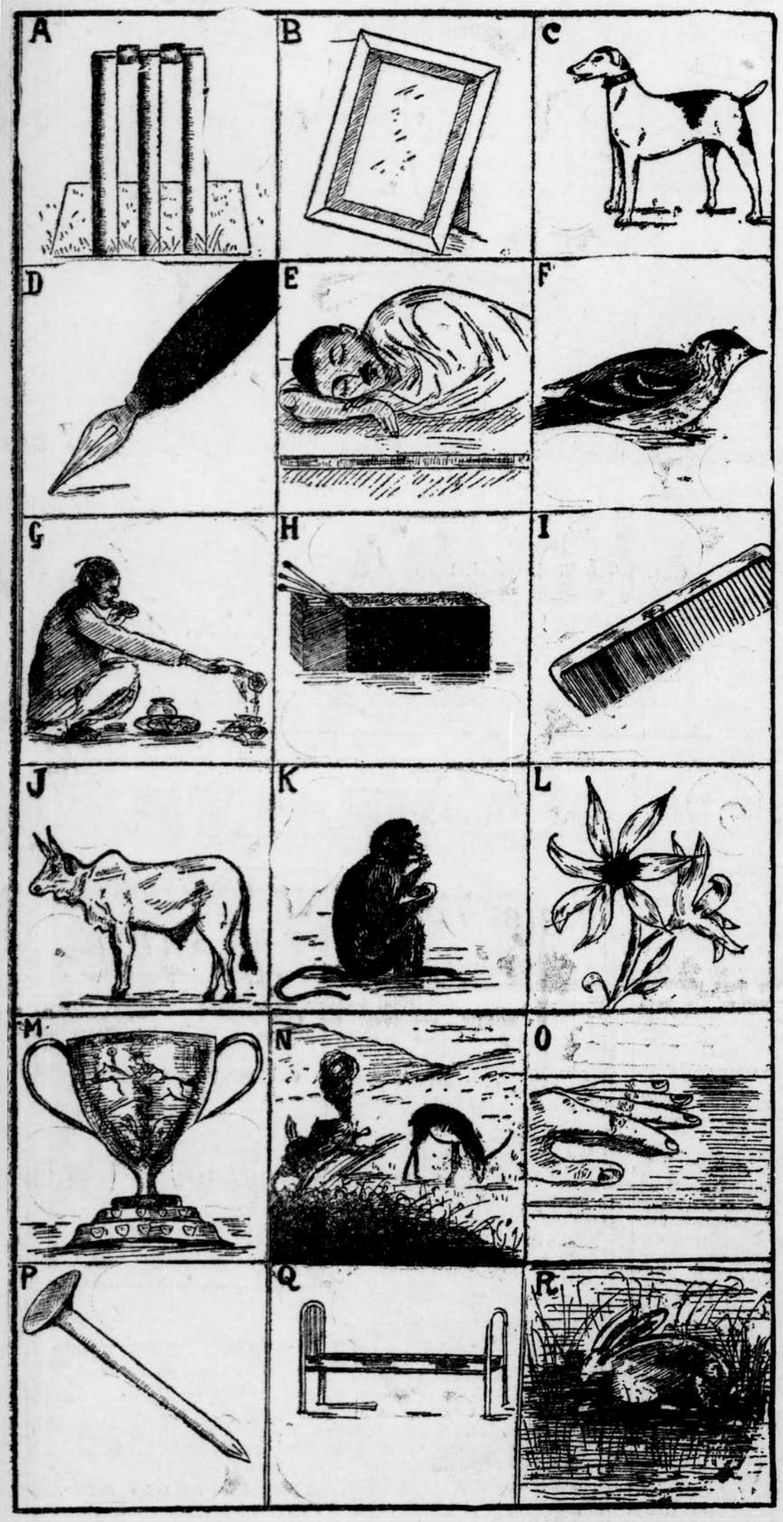
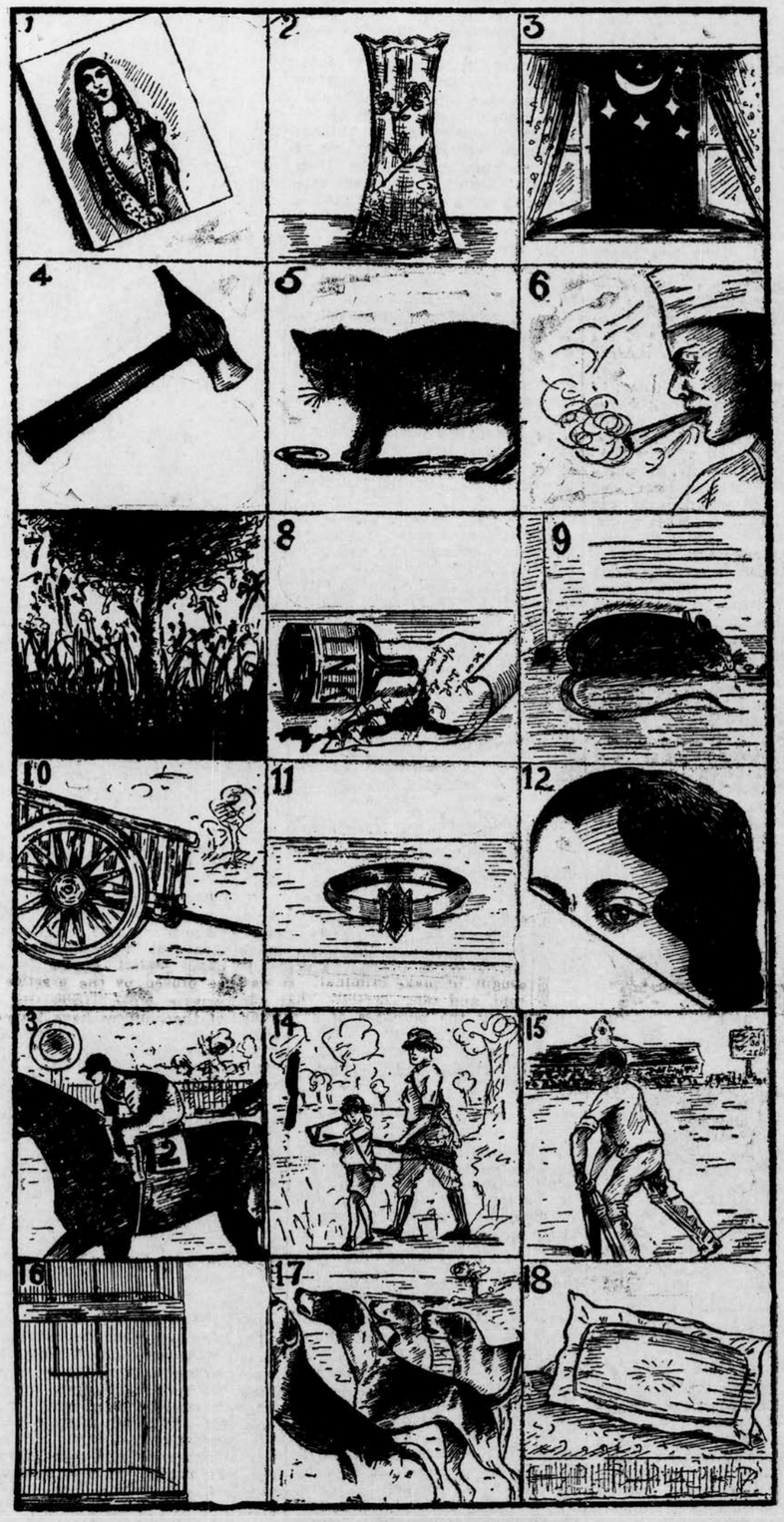
COMBINATION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.





Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the correspondending letter (A, B, C .....) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered post, must be sent to our omce address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

6. Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying ...h on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

8. All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutila tions of entries will disqualify the competitor.

10. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be anno unced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

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TRIBUTES TO SHRIS CHANDRA

Shankaracharya Urges Development Of Indian Architecture

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

In the course of an interview to the "United Press," the Shankaracharya of Puri, President of the Bengal Sanatist Conference says:—

"The time is ripe for the establishment of a network of Institutions calculated to help towards the speedy resuscitation, rejuvenation, promotion and diffusion of Indian Aesthetic Knowledge in all its various branches. In this connection, it goes without saying that the Indian Science of Architecture is one of the most important in asmuch as it throws light on the genius of the Hindu Race.

This most important Branch of Indian Science for which the greatest of European and American Artists, engineers and architects come to India to admire and get captivated is unfortunately in a deplorable predicament, that it too has been neglected by us for centuries past, and is in a state of decay inevitable under the circumstances.

It behoves all nationalist-minded and Artistically-inclined Indians therefore, to do all that may be humanly possible to turn their attention to this most important Branch of Indian Education, without further delay.

CALCUTTA'S EFFORTS

'We therefore rejoice at the efforts put forth in this direction by the establishment at Calcutta of the Hindu Sthyapatya Vidyalaya (Indian School of Architecture) by Shrj Shris Chandra Chatterjee, Sthyapatya Vesharad, the distinguished specialist and expert in Architecture whose proficiency and enthusiasm for the Indian Architectural Revival have received the most splendid eulogies, from the greatest European and American Specialists.

"We look forward, with the utmost confidence to the speedy advent of the Auspicious day whereon, with the hearty co-operation of all the Lovers of India and of Indian culture, (including India's ecclesiastical Heads, Maharajas, Rajas, Millionaires, Political and other leaders etc.) an All-India College of Indian Architecture will have become an accomplished fact and will begin to function towards the revification of the ancient glories of our sacred and Beloved Motherland."—United Press.

MISSING LAD'S BODY FOUND IN TEMPLE

Priest And Goldsmith Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 21.

While repairing a floor in a temple in a village in Jacobabad District, one Mahomedan boy, Mason, was surprised to witness some human fingers, protruding from it. This led him to suspect that one twelve-year-old Hindu boy, who was missing since some time, was buried there and he immediately ran to inform the parents of the missing boy. After two days the police exhumed his body, which was identified to be of the missing boy.

As a result of investigation the temple priest and one village goldsmith had been arrested by police for alleged murder of the boy, who, it is also alleged, was done to death, because he raised shouts when the two accused committed an unnatural offence on him in temple and feared that the boy would expose them afterwards, if allowed to go out alive.

REFORMS IN PHULERA STATE

"Beggar" System Abolished

RAWALPINDI, July 21.

Khan Abdul Latif Khan, heir-apparent of Phulera, a nill State in the Frontier Province, has introduced some reforms of far-reaching importance in the administration of the State. "Beggar" which was prevalent to a very great extent in the State by which every one of the subjects was forced to do it daily has been abolished except on Friday when the villagers have been ordered to bring one load of fuel while coming to offer prayers on the Jumma.

The Khan's personal lands which were so far tilled by means of "Beggar" have now been entrusted to regular tenants who will be actually paid for the work done by them. If the tenants sometime stand in need of extra labour they would engage the same on terms mutually settled amongst themselves.—United Press.

verned.

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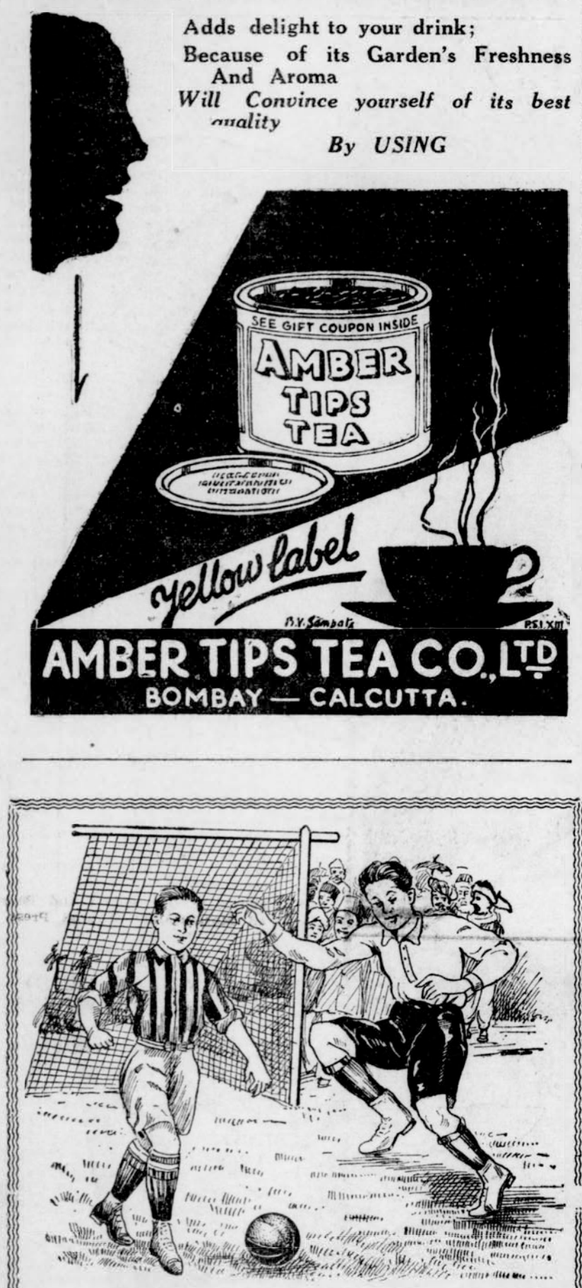

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Dangers Of Sedition Bill

CONCEPTION OF RULE OF LAW WILL DISAPPEAR

Sir William Holdsworth, K.C., Vinerian Professor in English Law, University of Oxford writes in "Spectator":—

The amendments made to this Bill in Committee have removed some, but by no means all, of those features which make it the most daring encroachment upon the liberty of the subject which the Executive Government has yet attempted at a time which is not a time of emergency. In section 1 the offence is no longer endeavouring to seduce any member of His Majesty's forces from his duty or allegiance, but "maliciously and advisedly" endeavouring to seduce any such member. This amendment is an improvement, because it defines the offence with more precision, and makes it quite clear that no offence has been committed unless the acts of the accused have been accompanied by a 'means rea,' that is, with a guilty intent directed to the seducing of the troops from their duty or allegiance. In section 2 (1) the offence of having in one's possession or control "without lawful excuse" documents of such a kind that their dissemination among the troops would be an offence under section 1, has been limited and made more precise. The words "without lawful excuse" have been deleted, and the offence is now having in one's possession or control documents of this kind "with intent to commit or to aid, abet, command, or procure" the commission of an offence under section 1. This is a considerable improvement. It obviates the objection rightly made to the section in its original form, that the mere possession of a document of this kind, without any proof that there was any intention to disseminate, was an offence.

CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF CRIMINAL LAW.

Section 2 (2), which made it an offence to do or attempt to do, or to cause to be done or attempted, any act preparatory to the commission of an offence under section 1 has been wholly deleted. This is perhaps the greatest of all the improvements made in the Bill. The section failed to specify with precision the kind of conduct which it sought to make criminal. It was said, and said correctly, that under it the purchase of a railway ticket to Aldershot might be criminal as an act preparatory to an offence under section 1. The definition of a crime in such loose and sweeping language, that the most innocent of acts might be construed to fall under it, is contrary to the spirit of our criminal law from the earliest times. The only historical parallel which I can think of is the large and loose definition which the Crown gave to the crime of high treason in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. It was in answer to that action of the Crown that Parliament defined the crime by the famous Statute of Treason of 1352. In section 3 (1) of the Bill the increase of the punishment from three to four months gives the accused the option of being tried by a jury—a considerable safeguard.

In section 2 (3) the jurisdiction to issue a search warrant empowering a constable to search premises and the persons thereon, and to seize anything found, which "he has reasonable gound for suspecting to be evidence of a commission of an offence," is given to two justices instead of to one. This amendment is, in my opinion, quite insufficient to safeguard adequately the liberty of the subject. Though two justices are better than one, even two justices might be a tribunal quite incompetent to exercise this jurisdiction. It is quite possible that their political opinions may be of such a kind that they are unable to bring a judicial mind to bear upon the question whether "there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been committed." Obviously it is a jurisdiction of a kind which should only be given to a tribunal which is free from all political bias. For this reason I think that it ought not to be given to any inferior court, but to a judge of the High Court.

It is said that this might unduly congest the business of the High Court; but, unless these offences became very frequent, there is no danger of this; and, if they became frequent, the appointment of an additional judge would be a small price to pay for a competent tribunal in a class of cases which so nearly affects the liberty of the subject. If it is proper to give to every subject, who is deprived of his liberty, the right to apply to a judge of the High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, it is, it seems to me, equally proper to give to every subject the right to have the opinion of the same tribunal as to whether he has given such reasonable cause for suspicion that the immunity of his home and person shall be taken away from him.

DISQUIETING FEATURE

The fact that such a Bill could be introduced by a National Government, and still more the fact that such a Government should be surprised at the storm of indignation from persons of all parties which it has aroused, is a very disquieting feature of the political mentality of the present day. It is a very disquieting feature because it shows that the statesmen of to-day are so much in the hands of the bureaucrats, who run the departments of which these statesmen are the nominal heads, that they have contracted that limited vision which is the characteristic of the bureaucrat out to increase the efficiency of his department, and have forgotten the importance of those historic principles of our constitutional law, which, from very early times, have safeguarded the liberties of the subject from tyranny, beaucratic and otherwise.

One instance of this forgetfulness was the manner in which, when the salaries of the civil servants were cut in 1931, it was assumed that the judges were merely civil servants, and no heed was paid to the very different and far more important constitutional position which they hold in the State. Another and a more important instance of this forgetfulness is this Bill. The bureaucrat, thinking only of the efficiency of his department, is always heedless of, if he is not actually hostile to those great canstitutional principles which, because they safeguard liberty, restrict his powers. In the case of "Entick v. Carrington" the officials in the Secretary of State's office attempted to prove the legality of the issue of a general warrant by the practice of the office. "This is the first instance I have met with," said Lord Camden, "where the ancient immemorial law of the land, in a public matter, was attempted to be proved by the practice of a private office." But the officials of these offices have learned wisdom by experience. For any powers they need they are careful to induce their Parliamentary head to get statutory sanction, with the result that such conceptions as the Rule of Law, and the liberties guaranteed by a supreme law, are losing their meaning. Indeed some publicists, whose vision is bureaucratic, have deduced from the enactments of the Legislature that these conceptions are now useless, and, in fact, incompatible with good government in a modern State.

DANGEROUS TENDENCY.

This was precisely the argument of those who stood for prerogative government in the seventeenth century. They were defeated and constitutional government was secured. But this Bill shows that there is some danger that, with the help of Parliament, this decision will be reversed, and that the conception of the Rule of Law, and of liberties guaranteed by a supreme law, will disappear. Many warnings of this danger to constitutional government have been given. One was given by the Lord Chief Justice, and it was endorsed to some extent by the Ministers' Powers Committee. This tendency to circumvent the Rule of Law, and to represent it as an out-of-date conception, is dangerous, and the reason why it is dangerous cannot be too often repeated. It was well put by the Lord Chancellor, when he said that "amid the cross-currents and shifting sands of public life the Law is like a great rock upon which a man may set his feet and be safe."

This truth has been present to the minds of all the great English lawyers from the thirteenth century onwards—of Bracton and Fortescue in the Middle Ages, of Coke and Hale in the seventeenth century, of Holt and Camden and Blackstone in the eighteenth century, of Dicey in the nineteenth century. But if the tendencies which are strikingly apparent in this Bill and in many modern statutes are allowed to develop, that rock of the Law will be so undermined that it will collapse under those who attempt to set their feet upon it. Already we can see symptoms of what will then happen. There are some who would desert the old and tried Parliamentary way of reform, and attempt to compass by force what they cannot compass by persuasion. Ministers lament those tendencies; but they are apparently unable to see that they are to some extent to blame for their existence. The manner in which they aid and abet the attempts of the bureaucracy to subvert the liberties of the subject, by giving to it powers which are wholly contradictory to the existence of constitutional government, is an invitation to all and sundry to despise that government and the ideals upon which it is founded. The abandonment of this Bill would do more to assert the importance of remaining loyal to old and tried constitutional methods of government than any amount of rhetoric about the iniquity of private armies; for it would show that the ministers are not, while denouncing the lawlessness which threatens their power, at the same time aiding and abetting a different kind of lawlessness which appears to increase it.

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"National" Flag In Lucknow Park

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The decision of the Town Congress Committee, Lucknow, to hoist the "national" flag in the Amin-ud-Daula Park without obtaining the permission of the Lucknow Municipal Board has given rise to serious complications.

It is believed that the district authorities have ascertained from the chairman, Municipal Board that he never gave permission to anyone for using the park for this purpose.

In fact the Board has no official knowledge that the "national" flag will be hoisted in the park in the near future and is now inquiring into the matter.

In the meantime a pole has already been erected at the spot where the "national" flag used to fly before the revival of the civil disobedience movement in 1932 and masons are busy completing the brick work

Mr. C. B. Gupta, President of the Lucknow Town Congress Committee, interviewed by a Press representative on Thursday evening said that he had received no notice from the Lucknow Municipal Board restraining him from erecting the pole with masonry work for the hoisting of the flag.

He further added that he was simply replacing the old flag, which existtd in the Park with the approval of the Municipal Board. As the Board, he said, has not so for rescinded its former resolution, the Town Congress Committee was simply restoring the flag to its former position and as such the Municipal Board could raise no objection. In his opinion the old flag was "illegally" pulled down by the police without the "sanction" of the Board to which the Park belonged.

Sjt. Rajagopala chariar's Letter To Assembly Members

QUOTES MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO GO ON WITH BILLS WITHOUT REFERENCE TO DISSOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, July 21.

The object of Sjt. Rajagopalachariar's communication to the Assembly members about Temple Entry legislations was to prevent members who are sponsoring the bills from dropping them by reason of the coming dissolution of the Assembly and to request them to go on with the bills without reference to the fate of the Assembly, so that the work of educating public opinion might go on uninterrupted.

GANDHIJI'S POSITION

The following is the full text of the letter sent by Sjt. Rajagopalachariar to sponsors of the bill. The letter which has already appeared in the press was sent to all the Hindu members of the Assembly and was intended to explain and reiterate Gandhiji's position, namely: that Gandhiji wanted legislation only if Hindu opinion was in favour of it and that he did not want reform through non-Hindu votes, which he has made clear from the very outset, but it was felt necessary to reiterate this in view of the persistent misunderstanding. Gandhiji has also made it clear many times before this that he is willing to go as far as possible to see to the elimination of all elements of ceorsion, by whatever amendments of the Bill as may be suggested for that purpose in the Select Committee.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE

Letter to R. B. Harbilas Sarda, M. C. Rajah, Ranga Iyer and others:

"I had a talk with Gandhiji about Temple Entry and Untouchability Abolition Bills. When I was recently with him at Poona he had asked me to write to you that his advice is that the Bills should not be dropped, simply because the present Assembly may not probably be able to carry it through, before it is dissolved, but that all steps should be taken without reference to the impending dissolution. The object is after all educative and further, whatever stages we go through now will serve to save time in the future. We should, therefore, proceed with further stages of the Bills as far as we can, during this session. I hope you will do all that may be necessary in this matter."—A.P.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The following resolution has been passed by the All-India Shia Political Conference regarding their decision to join the All-India Muslim Unity Board:

"As the Unity Board aims at unity amongst political bodies of all shades of thought this meeting considers it in the best interests of the country to join hands with the Unity Board and accepting the invitation of Secretary Muslim Unity Board nominates the following members as its representatives on the Board to secure adequate representation of the Shia community in the coming elections: Syed Ibne Imam, Syed Mubarak Ali Saheb, Nawabzada Syed Mohd. Mehdi Saheb, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan Saheb, Syed Ali Rizvi Saheb, Syed Raza Mirza Saheb Syed Abid Ali Saheb Khan Bahadur Syed Zakir Ali, Syed Haider Mehdi Saheb, Syed Kalb Abbas Saheb, Syed Wajid Ali Saheb, Raja Nawab Ali Khan Saheb, Mirza Abid Husain Saheb, Syed Asghar Husain Saheb and Mirza Mohd. Jafar Husain."

It was further resolved that a representative of the Shia Conference should be a member of the Working Committee of the board.

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Spectre Of Revolution Forced Their Hands

ORIGIN OF LABOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. Mehta Deplores India Govt's Apathy Towards Workers

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"The statemen who dictated the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 knew fully well what they were doing. They had before them the Revolution in Russia, they feared that Russia's example might prove infectious; that Labour unrest might break through the dam of constitutional resrictions and burst into revolutionary violence. With this spectre of the Russian Revolution in he background they formulated their proposals for the establishment of the International Labour Organisation," stated Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, speaking on "India and the International Labour Office" at the Caxton Hall, London, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the High Commissioner for India was in the Chair.

WORKERS REPRESENTATION LOW.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said:—"But they were not thinking of any new social order. In devising proposals for social justice and humane conditions of work they were thinking of measures which would not only prevent the existing social order from collapse under the weight of its own iniquities but which would secure fresh support for it, by convincing the working classes that collaboration for mutual bentfit had not been fully explored.

The working class representatives at the Conference are in a hopeless permanent minority of 25 out of 100.

In spite of adequate safeguards, the association of many governments at Geneva has been in my opinion purely formal and mechanical. The fact is, that participation at Geneva does amount, in however small a degree, to some little surrender of national sovereignty to an inernational legislature, and I am not sure that governments generally appreciate that position. The employers are even less friendly, and their opposition to any serious proposal of social justice can always be relied upon, as happened in the matter of the 40 hours' week at the last session of the Conference.

"INDIAN GOVT. LUKEWARM."

It is clear from what I have said that neither Imperialism nor Capitalism nor Economic Nationalism has anything to fear from the Geneva organisation. I would therefore earnestly request the Governmen of India to show an ever-increasing desire to collaborate with Geneva. That the Government is somewhat lukewarm is obvious from the fact that for some years past no advisers are sent to help the employers' and workers' delegates at Geneva. This entails a serious handicap on the delegates of the workers, as it becomes impossible for one man to look after the work of more than half a dozen committees which often meet at the same time, and some times while the Conference itself is in session. The excuse of economy will not hold water, as the costs of sending two advisers to Geneva cannot be more than 8,000 Swiss francs, and it would be ridiculous to suggest that the Government of India are not in a position to afford that small sum.

On the whole, however, it can be said, that the Government of India have not neglected Geneva, that they have ratified a fairly good number of conventions, and enforced a substantial number out of those which they have ratified.

INDIAN LABOUR YET TO BE CONVINCED.

For the last fifteen years Indian Labour has been continuously represented at Geneva. It should not however be overlooked that the association of the Indian Working Class is not whole-hearted, that Indian Labour has yet to be convinced that Geneva is its real friend if not its only saviour. A minority is openly hostile to Geneva, as being the centre of class collaboration, and therefore essentially reactionary. Another minority is indifferent to what is being done at Geneva. It is therefore quite necessary that more serious and continued endeavour should be made in India itself to spread knowledge and enlightment among the working class about Geneva's undoubtedly srong points. Logically speaking Geneva is a halfway house in the march from Capitalism to Socialism. To the question whether the road to Socialism lies through Geneva, the answer is definitely in the negative. You cannot reason Imperialist Governments and hard-headed businessmen into Socialism, even with Mr. Butler's undoubted eloquence, and the fight of the working class for reaching its destiny must therefore, it is felt, continue independently of Geneva.

"GENEVA IS LABOUR PLATFORM."

In spite of all its limitations Geneva offers to the Indian working class the best and the biggest platform in the world, a centre from which Labour propaganda could be carried on so as to reach every country and every nation.

Secondly, the governments and the employers are really afraid of the I.L.O. They have a wholesome far of offending it. They are constantly on the defensive at Geneva, in the Conference, in the governing body and in other respects. For these reasons the Indian Working Class should even more in future than it has done in the past asociate itself with Geneva activities. But it should simultaneously strengthen its own organisations in India which are none too strong, and which need to reach the working class far more effectively than has been possible so far.

INDIAN CONDITIONS.

The conditions in India are peculiar, and several conventions even though adopted at Geneva lead to sterility, as the Government of India will not ratify them because of the exceedingly high standard embodied in these conventions.

The Indian working class has to work under the double handicap of an alien Imperialism and native Capitalism.

HOW DOES GENEVA HELP?

The Indian peasantry forms nearly 80 per cent of the population, and there are actually 110,000,000 agricultural workers, whether you call them by the name of peasant proprietors, tenant cultivators or landless labourers, the present crisis of depression has reduced the majority of them to unemployment and poverty, and I would like Mr. Butler to tell us how these workers are to get the benefit of the International Labour Organisation at Geneva.

"THIS SOURCE OF INTERFERENCE."

I assume that Mr. Butler wants to preserve for the Indian working class the unqualified right to strike and the complete neutrality of Government whenever strikes occur. I am afraid that is not the case at present. In all serious srikes the Government directly or indirectly are always on the side of the employers. And the question for Indian Labour is, how will it be protected against this source of interference?

GLARING DISPARITY.

Under the new constitutional changes Labour legislation is not a federal subject. The result is that with many Indian States a 72 hours week might exist with a 48 hours week in British India. This must be remedied if the working classes in India are to be convinced that Geneva is their friend and ally.

The Indian working class is keenly interested in the development of democratic institutions in India, and is against suppression of Liberty. I would like Mr. Butler to advise me whether a policy of ordinances which applies equally to Labour as it does to mere political propaganda is one which Geneva favours or tolerates, and if it does not, to say what protection it affords against it.

WORKERS OF ASIA.

The workers of Asia, have now organised an Asiatic conference, and in order to consider the special problems of the working class in that continent, it is essential that Mr. Butler should at an early date influence the Government of India to call a tripartite Labour Conference to tackle these outstanding questions.

If only these five or six points could be answered to the satisfaction of Indian Labour the attitude of aloofness sometimes amounting to hostility or indifference will disappear.

"IS IT SOCIAL JUSTICE?"

"The revolutionary is abroad, concluded Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, "and political conditions in India furnish a rich field for the exercise of his tactics. Ground down under Imperialism and Capitalism, the Indian working class should be excused if it lends a ready ear to the blandishments of the communists or revolutionaries. The use of armed force against the strikers cannot easily be explained by a government which professes neutrality, and if the Indian working class is to be won over to collaboration at Geneva for social justice is to be won over to collaboration at Geneva for social justice it is the bounded duty of the Indian employers and the Indian Government to translate their vocal sympathies in the concrete conventions and labour legislation of a really far-reaching character."

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In Praise Of Walking

SOULS MATTER MORE THAN VILLAGES

Gandhiji writes in "Harijan."

In the middle of the railway and the motor car to which fellow-workers have dragged me again from the slow but steady and fruitful quiet walks in Orissa, it is pleasant to receive reflections like the following:

"Your pilgrimage makes my heart sing. It is a "Yagna" (sacrifice) worthy of those for whom you perform it. Forgive my presumption! But I feel all aglow when I think of it. Somehow your rushing about in a motor car in the cause of Harijans seemed to be queer, incongruous. I see this as a wholly spiritual problem, and that you should approach it "on foot," as a true pilgrim, satisfies me through and through, like perfect music, or a magnificent sunset. So, I feel, should "Daridranarayan" (the starving millions) be approached. Forgive me. My words are an involuntary exclamation of a muscician in ecstasy over a 'tambura' flawlessly in tune. People say, 'But how many villages can he cover on foot?' My heart says, 'Yes, but how many 'souls' he will touch!' Surely, souls matter more than villages and one pilgrim is worth a thousand propagandists"

How I wish other fellow-workers will realize the beauty and the necessity of pilgrimages on foot for Harijan work. People's hearts cannot be touched by a mad rush through space. They can be by quiet, personal, intimate contact with them. Rushing in motor cars and railway trains dazes one and makes one powerless for clear thinking for the time being. But hardly has he recoverd from the shock when he has to prepare to receive another. And so there is no chance of recovery, either for the occupant or for his victims. I know that the present programme cannot be substantially varied. But the remarks quoted above should be treasured for any future programme, and the one for the few remaining weeks should be so shaped as to fit in with the idea of no-rush. Let there be as few visits as possible during my stay in the principal places. My presence ought not to be exploited on behalf of other causes, however meritorious they may be. Let my mind be concentrated, as far as may be, on the Harijan cause.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 21.

Ockenfels, Muller, Marmagoa.
Vita, Demne, Busrah.
Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Gurna, Pynes, Rangoon.
Somali, Kemp, London.

DEPARTURE.

July 22.

City of Birmingham, Litton Calcutta.
Rajput, Crebbin, Calcutta.
Alavi, Beattie, Jeddah.
City of Shanghai, Nicole, Karachi.
Nagina, Williamson, Rangoon.
Golconda, Macdonald, Karachi.

July 23.

City of Cairo, Hoppins, Liverpool.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 21.

Steamer City of Christ Church for Karachi.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Ockenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Somali:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Somali, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S City of Birmingham:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Birmingham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Rajput:—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 30 passengers.

S S City of Shanghai:—The J F Coy's steamer City of Shanghai sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom and general cargo.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nagina, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 21.

1 Golconda, 3203, Karachi, 22-7, M M and Co.
2 City of Shanghai 3748, Karachi 22-7, K Nixon and Co.
3 Kaisho Maru, 4420, Karachi, 24-7, O S Kaisha.
4 Aagtekerk, 5581, Sydney, 21-7, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Somali, 3550, Japan, 24-7, M M and Co.
9 Tottori Maru 3708, Japan 27-7, N Y Kaisha.
11 City of Christ Church, 2753, Bhawnagar, 25-7, K N M and Co.
12 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 2-8, Grahams Trading Co.
15 Chaucer, 3628, U S A, 25-7, Louis Dreyfus Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hatimura, 4158, Karachi, N F M M Co.
4 Vita, 1955, Busra, 26-7, M M and Co.
5 Bamora, 1870, P.-Gulf, 25-7, M M and Co.
6 Sophie Marie 67,7, M'Coast 21-7, Merchant S N Co.
7 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 23-7, M M and Co. (P and O).
8 City of Birmingham 3408 Calcutta 21-7 F F Campbell.
12 13 Nagina, 4090, Rangoon, 22-7, M M and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Subadar 3397, Rangoon, 22|7, T Morrison and Co.
C R Rajput, 3391, Calcutta, 22-7, T Morrison and Co.
F Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 21-7, T Morrison and Co.
G Oostcappelle, 348, M.-Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.
K Varsova 1955, Busrah, N F M M and Co.
P Ahmedi, 1331, Karachi, 22-7, A Hassum and Co.

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President Garfield, 2318, F F Campbell and Co.

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Teijin Maru 29/7, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Behar 23-7, P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 3-8, P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Chitral 4|8, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya, 28|7, M M and Co.
Tairea, 11|8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 28|7 P & O S N Co.
Behar NF, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Aagtekerk, 21-7, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels, N F, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa, 25|7 M M and Co

FOR KOBE.

Kaisho Maru 24|7, O S Kaisha.
Alipore, N F, P & O S N Co.
Somali, 24-7, P and O S N Co.
Tottori Maru 27-7, N Y Kaisha.
Conte Verde 23-7, L T Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chinkoa 21-7, M M & Co.
Gurna NF, M M & Co.
Vita 26|7 M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 25|7 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar, N F, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Garada, N F M M and Co.
City of Christ Church, 25-7, K N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Ahmedi 19-7-34
S S City of Birmingham, 20-7-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 21.

S.S. Mooltan for London:— 3 bales animal skins I F Levy; 10 bales animal skins A Azizulloff.

S.S. Ockenfels for Gydnia:—55 bales cotton raw Kian Gwan Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 320 bags mustard seed Amin and Sons.

For Antwerp:—421 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 3380 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 30 bales cotton fly Amin and Sons

For Bilbo:—53 bales cotton raw C Nanalal and Co.

For Copenhagen:—103 bales cotton raw C Nanalal and Co.

For Hamburg:—525 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros: 2785 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 101 bales cotton fly Amin and Sons; 4 pots palma rossa oil Volkart Bros: 1600 bags groundnut cakes K Devchand and Co.

S.S Elysia for Liverpool:—320 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 50 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla and Co.

S.S. City of Birmingham for Philadelphia:—61 cks animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S City of Shanghai for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—535 bags femagrate seed C Gianchand.

S.S. Behar for London:—13 bales animal skins A L Hassan 22 bales animal skins M R Shafi and Co; 5 bales animal skins H R Rehmanbhai; 27 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd

For Havre:—220 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 625 bags mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons; 124 bags myrabollum Cotton Agents Ltd; 120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Somali for Kobe:—676 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 174 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kaisho Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co: 50 bales cottcn raw Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nagosaki:—75 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Kobe:—565 tons iron scrap A Popatlal and Sons.

For Yokohama:—110 tons iron scrap C Harilal and Co.

S.S. Alipore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 21.

S.S. Kaisho Maru, agents O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—10 cases silk yarn; 53 cases rubber goods; 170 cases slates; 33 cks. chemicals; 53 cases toys.

From Tokyo:—35 cases glass ware; 100 cases toys; 81 cases clocks; 85 cases cotton yarn; 700 cases wire; 50 cases slates; 68 cases auto parts.

From Nagoya:—53 cases glass ware; 47 cases clocks; 1000 bales cotton shirting; 695 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—160 cases cotton piece goods; 71 cases rubber goods; 25 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton shirting; 172 cases straw boards; 32 cases celluloid goods; 37 cases umbrella goods; 90 cases cotton yarn; 180 cases cotton shirting; 50 cases gramophones; 80 cases enamel ware; 175 cases slates; 800 drums paint; 375 cases nails; 50 cases rope; 224 drums varnish; 60 drums dyes; 60 cases silk yarn; 379 cases wire.

From Kobe:—96 cases rayon piece goods; 325 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting; 216 cases glass ware; 150 drums paint; 115 cases woollen goods; 45 drums dyes; 370 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece goods; 10 cases silk yarn; 58 cases silk piece goods; 75 cases rayon yarn; 200 cks. chemicals; 400 cases beer; 250 bags dry ginger: 10 cases camphor; 800 cases fish oil; 75 cases tea; 5 cases canvas shoes; 51 cases cotton shirting; 310 cases cotton piece goods; 150 drums paint.

From Moji:—175 cks cement: 178 bundles brass ware; 100 bundles sheet glass.

From Dairen:—100 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—150 bags cassia: 45 bags sugar candy; 20 cases china root.

From Singapore:—543 bundles rattons; 2133 bags betelnuts; 4742 bags sago flour; 50 bags sago seeds; 136 bags gum benzamin: 35 bags gum capal; 25 bags arecanuts; 18 bags long pepper.

From Penang:—539 bags pearl tapioca; 125 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—25 bags plumbago; 2652 bags copra.

ARRIVAL.

July 21.

Ockenfels, Muller, Marmagoa.
Vita, Demne, Busrah.
Bamora, Brown, Busrah.
Gurna, Pynes, Rangoon.
Somali, Kemp, London.

S.S. Ockenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd steamer Ockenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gurna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gurna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Somali:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Somali, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th July 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	6,77,65,000
Other Deposits	77,03,48,000
Sundries	1,16,71,000
Rupees	95,87,84,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	36,38,32,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	14,50,60,000
Loans	2,01,58,000
Cash Credits	15,33,57,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,40,11,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	22,07,000
Dead Stock	2,49,73,000
Sundries	25,21,000
Balances with other Banks	19,74,000
	75,83,33,000
Cash	22,04,51,000
Rupees	95,87,84,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£ 901,900
Advances and Investments in London	£1,578,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 150,900

Percentage 25.94

Bank Rate 3 1|2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	27,75,000	Decrease
Other Deposits	50,80,000	Increase

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	1,60,42,000	Decrease
Loans	31,27,000	,,
Cash Credits	16,51,000	,,
Bills Discounted and Purchased	15,000	,,
Cash	1,16,75,000	Increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	1,00,00,000	,,

Percentage 25.94

LONDON BULLION MARKET

General Demand For Gold

London, July 4.

We have received the following review from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,460,163 on the 27th ulto. showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,200,000 of gold was disposed of during the week. There has been no special feature, but there was a fair general demand for the moderate amounts available and prices have ruled at, or slightly above, dollar parity.

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Equivalent value Per ounce fine	of £ Sterling.
June 28th	137/8d	12/4.10d
June 29th	137/5d	12/4.37d
June 30th	137/10½d	12/3.88d
July 2nd	137/10d	12/3.93d
July 3rd	137/7½d	12/4.15d
July 4th	137/5d	12/4.37d
Average	137/7.66d	12/4.13d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from midday on the 25th ulto. to midday on the 2nd inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
France	426,967
Netherlands	14,839
Switzerland	49,019
Iraq	11,078
United States of America	251,890
British South Africa	1,434,458
British West Africa	84,793
British India	352,144
Australia	59,170
New Zealand	14,166
British Guiana	9,205
Tanganyika	7,793
Other countries	23,401
	£2,738,923

EXPORTS.

	£.
Poland	24,550
Netherlands	22,736
France	11,488
Belgium	10,500
United States of America	1,310,768
Switzerland	1,800
	£1,381,842

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" which sailed from Bombay on the 30th ulto. carries gold to the value of about £995,000 of which £649,000 is consigned to London and £346,000 to New York.

SILVER.

Although prices have shown fluctuations a further advance has been seen during the past week. The report that the United States Government had placed an embargo on the export of silver except under licence, was followed on the 29th ulto. by heavy buying by speculators and the Indian Bazaars; prices rose sharply and the quotations on that day, 21.1/8d. for cash and 21.1/4d. for two months were the highest since November 1931.

Some reaction followed, buyers showing more hesitation at the higher level, whilst China was inclined to sell and there was also some profit-taking sales. America has been a moderate seller.

It is possible that prices may continue to fluctuate, but the undertone of the market seems perhaps rather less firm at the moment.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from miday on the 25th ulto. to midday on the 2nd inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Soviet Union (Russia)	49,610
Belgium	3,000
Japan	41,998
Australia	18,179
British West Africa	3,922
Other countries	3,690
	£120,399

EXPORTS.

	£.
Netherlands	57,115
French Possessions in India	8,500
Straits Settlements	2,200
Sweden	1,700
New Zealand	17,723
Other countries	3,560
Coin at face value	£90,798

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 28th ulto. to the 4th inst. was dolls. 5.06½ and the lowest dolls. 5.04-1/8.

The Stocks in Shanghai on the 30th ulto. consisted of about 115,700,000 ounces in syce, 384,000,000 dollars and 31,000,000 ounces in bar silver as compared with about 115,500,000 ounces in syce, 3,82,000,000 dollars and 30,200,000 ounces in bar silver on the 23rd ulto.

Statistics for the month of June last are appended:—

(Bar Silver per ounce std.)

	Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery.
Highest Price	21.1/8d	21.1/4d
Lowest Price	19.7/16d	19.1/2d
Average	19.9808d	20.0385d

(Bar Gold.) per ounce fine.

Highest Price	138/2½d.
Lowest Price	137/1½d.
Average	137/8.88d.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 21.

October	13.04
December	13.17
January	13.21
March	13.31
May	13.39
Middling Spot	13.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 21.

July	12.87
October	12.99
December	13.14
Middling Spot	12.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 21.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

	Opening	Closing
July 1934		6.88
August 1934		6.83
September 1934		6.81
October 1934	6.77	6.79
November 1934		6.74
December 1934		6.74
January 1935	6.71	6.73
February 1935		6.73
March 1935		6.74
April 1935		6.73
May 1935		6.73
June 1935		6.71
Middling Spot		7.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

Sakellaridis,—	
July 1934	8.38
October 1934	8.51
November 1934	8.54
December 1934	8.59
January 1935	8.60
March 1935	8.66
May 1935	8.70
F.G.F. Spot	8.58

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 21.

Silver.—Market steady.

Spot	20-5/16
Forward	20-7/16
Gold bars fine per oz.	£6:17:9½

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 21.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.95-1/2
Amsterdam	7.46
Brussels	21.63-1/2
Madrid	36.93
Milan	58.84
Berne	15.48
Paris	76.59
Prague	121.50
New York Closing Cross Rate	5.04-7/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 21.

What Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels—Sellers July/Aug. 23/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels—Sellers July/Aug. 23/3.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels—Sellers July 26/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, July 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10-1/2

SEEDS.

London, July 21.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton—Sellers £10:12:6 July/Aug.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. Ton—Sellers £12:0:0 July/Aug.

Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. Ton:—Sellers £12:5:0 July/Aug.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull-Cont't) C.I.F. Ton—Sellers £10:7:6 July/Aug.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. Ton—Sellers £9:17:6 July/Aug.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. Ton—No offers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per Cwt—Sellers 20/9 Aug.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per Cwt—Sellers 21/1-1/2 Sep/Dec.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 21.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed Per Lb.—Sellers 7-1/4.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22nd July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.8 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees 2.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movements of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.16 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.76 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 36.25 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 8,640 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12hrs. 2 mts. (I. S. T.) on Saturday the 21st July 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, July 22.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay

GREY GOODS

Bombay, July 11.

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price. per piece. Rs. a.p.
GREY LONGCLOTH			
Bombay Dyeing	.....	S-quality.....	4 9 1
Colaba Land	6	Horse	6 0 9
Crown Mill	13 1|2	Kaliamardhan...	6 9 0
David Mill	1105	V-quality.....	4 14 9
Gold Mohur	XXX-51	X-quality.....	4 14 0
Hindustan	8705	Tigers.....	6 11 6
Jacob Sassoon	.....	Char Minar.....	5 14 6
Mysore Spg.	1178	Two-Bird.....	7 3 6
New Gt. Eastern	6	Horse & Umbrella	6 0 9
Rachael Sassoon	5303	.....	5 15 9
Sholapur Spg.	1400	.....	7 7 0
Swan Mills	511	X-quality.....	4 15 9
Western India	BBB 13 1|2	Cocoanut Tree.	6 9 0
GREY SHIRTING.			
Apollo Mill	3625	Pyala.....	5 10 0
Berar Mfg.	13 1|2 13 1|2	Pushpavati....	5 5 6
Bombay Dyeing	136 1|2	.....	5 7 9
Century Spg.	3625	Bugle.....	5 6 7
Century (Narrow)	12500	Man and Globe..	5 15 9
Century (Wide)	15100	Man and Globe.	6 14 9
Crown Mill	140 1|2	Tijori.....	6 4 0
David Mill	404	S-quality.....	4 8 3
E. D. Sassoon	91 1|2 91 1|2	.....	5 5 0
Edward Sassoon	6404	(Lightweight)....	5 6 0
Gold Mohur	3825	.....	6 1 3
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant..	5 12 3
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady....	5 2 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji.....	5 10 0
Western India	140 1|2	Sundari.....	6 4 0
GREY SHEETING			
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun...	5 12 3
Manchester Mill	MM1215	.....	7 4 0
Victoria Mill	111	.....	5 11 6
Victoria Mill	1111	.....	4 12 6
GREY DOMESTICS.			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun....	7 6 0
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori.....	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	7 6 0
Swadeshi	34100	Kamal.....	14 6 0
Tata Mills	3503	Darji.....	12 6 3
GREY CHADAR.			per pair.
Ahm. Advance	1406	(Plain) Bull.....	1 8 0
Ahm. Advance	5053	(Twill).....	1 5 0
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger.....	1 3 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori.....	1 9 9
Gold Mohur	1215	.....	1 7 9
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird.....	1 7 0
Mysore Spg.	240	Two-Bird.....	1 11 3
Rachael Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi.....	1 9 0
Sholapur Spg.	245	.....	1 4 2¼
Swadeshi	5050	Kamal.....	1 4 0
Tata Mills	650	Darji.....	1 9 0
GREY DRILL			per piece.
Manchester Mill	222	.....	7 1 0
Mysore Spg.	2	Two-Bird.....	10 9 6
Satya Mill	1816	.....	6 5 9
Satya Mill	11916	.....	6 15 0
Satya Mill	6000	.....	8 15 9
Swan Mills	85	.....	5 0 9
Victoria Mill	4130 1|2	.....	5 14 6
GREY DHOTIES.			(per pair)
Ahm. Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)....	1 13 0
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.).....	1 5 3
Bombay Dyeing	....	.....	1 3 3
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B. T. M.....	1 8 4½
Crown Mill	81|81	Tijori.....	1 8 0
Gold Mohur	8712	.....	2 1 0
Hindustan	3144	.....	1 8 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet.	1 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield.....	1 8 6
Khandeish	1438	.....	1 3 9
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N. B.)....	1 11 7
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird.....	1 0 6
Rachael Sassoon	501	.....	1 2 0
Sholapur	4909	.....	1 11 9
Swadeshi	3401	Kamal.....	1 15 3
Swan Mills	1069	.....	1 1 3
Tata Mills	1386	Darji.....	1 14 0
Victoria Mills	140	.....	1 5 3
Western India	2142	Western Mill.....	1 6 0

BIRTH CONTROL FOR POOR

British Labour Women's Conference Demands Clinics

A resolution calling on the Government to get birth control clinics established by local authorities so that advice might be available to all married persons was hotly contested at the National Conference of Labour women held at Cheltenham in mail week.

The resolution demanded that where, by reason of poverty, the necessary appliances could not be obtained these should be provided by the local authorities free or at reduced rates.

A Crewe delegate shocked the conference by quoting a case where a woman recently gave birth to her twenty-fifth child, and none of the children was normal.

Amid considerable interruption Mrs. Dooley, of Hemsworth, opposed the resolution "definitey and emphatically."

She said that birth control was not a political subject. It was private and domestic. (Cries of "No")

The resolution was carried with only six dissentients.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 23, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Misuse Of Congress Constitution Must Go

Mahatma's Plain-Speaking To Bengal

PLEADS FOR PURITY IN PUBLIC LIFE

That Alone Will Cure Special Ills Of The Province

CALCUTTA, July 22.

"I have come to the conclusion that if party feeling is to be avoided, the Congress organisation must be freed from corruption in the shape of manipulation of votes, and what amounts to purchase of votes," declared Gandhiji in the course of an exclusive statement on the Bengal Congress dispute to an Associated Press representative who accompanied him up to Asansol.

Gandhiji observed that as it was, in almost all provinces, every candidate enrolled his own members whom he expected to vote for him. This meant misuse of the Congress constitution.

Manipulation Must Go

It was essential to avoid such a manipulation especially in Bengal, where party feeling ran very high.

Gandhiji added that he had no remedy to suggest to purge the Congress organisation in Bengal of all undesirable elements. He did not suggest the suppression of the Election Board with Mr. Aney as the final arbitrator.

No Hope Without Honesty

"I am sure that without purity and honesty in the Congress organisation, it would not be possible to rid Bengal of the many special ills from which she is suffering."—A.P.

KILL DEMON OF UNTOUCHABILITY

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived this morning at Allahabad 'en route' to Cawnpore and was given a tremendous ovation at the station.

Surging crowds rushed to the station to have a "darshan" of Mahatmaji. The gathering grew big within a few minutes and numbered more than 20,000.

"It is my prophesy and listen to it now. Hindu religion will be wiped out, if the demon of untouchability is not killed", said Mahatmaji addressing the mass gathering.

"The Hindu religion is suffering from consumption," Gandhiji continued, "and unless the rotten portions of its lungs are cleared in time," death is bound to come.

"It is a question of time only," concluded Mahatmaji.

There was a big contingent of ladies and loud speakers were installed. A purse of Rs. 8,036 was presented to Mahatmaji.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru promised Rs. 9,000 for the Harijan colony at Allahabad and gave Rs. 1,000 in cash for the Harijan Purse Fund.

Two carpets were auctioned at the meeting which fetched Rs. 100. Two addresses were then auctioned and these brought Rs. 100 each, the bidders being Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Katju.

"Do not forget Khaddar". These were the words that came out of Mahatmaji's mouth before he boarded the train for Cawnpore. Mahatmaji looked cheerful in his speech. He however emphasised the need for his rest as soon as possible. He stayed at Allahabad for an hour. —United Press.

ALLAHABAD'S RESPONSE

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

Gandhiji spent a busy hour at Allahabad this morning 'en route' to Cawnpore. He was rushed from the railway station escorted by Seva Samiti Boy Scouts to the dais and back to the station where a huge crowd awaited to welcome him.

Garlanding by a Harijan girl, presentation of a purse by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, welcome message by the Municipal Board and addresses by Harijans and Mahatma's reply followed in quick succession.

Mr. Iswar Saran announced a purse of over Rs. 8,000 and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's cash donation of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 9,000 for a colony and the electrification of the same.—A.P.

AMRITSAR ELECTIONS

President Adjourns Meeting Due To Disorder

AMRITSAR, July 21.

Amidst flare of Kirpans (swords) nearly 100 Congressmen assembled this evening for the purpose of holding elections to the City Congress Committee in Bagh Akaliam, as permission to hold it at Jalianwala Bagh was refused.

In view of the rivalry between two parties trouble was apprehended. Large number of spectators had also gathered. As the meeting place was on the second floor, the entrance was guarded by a sikh holding a naked kirpan. As he was moving it, it struck Gurmukhsingh, who it is alleged, was bruised. Later crowds forced their way in, and for some time, there was a fusillade of brickbats, but none was injured.

Dr. Santram, President of the Congress Committee declared the meeting adjourned. Some other Congress workers of the Ghazi Abdur Rehman's party attempted to hold a meeting, but there were boisterous demonstrations and cries from rival parties shouting "shame" "Kitchlew Zindabad" and "Ghazi Zindabad." This was followed by counter cries of "Kitchlew murdabad" (down with Kitchlew) "Ghazi Murdabad". Pandemonium prevailed for sometime whereafter the crowd dispersed. Police were standing by watching the situation.—A. P.

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA

Why Muslim Candidate Was Not Selected For U. K. Training

SIMLA, July 20

The following note has been issued regarding the Muslim representation in respect of candidates sent for further training in the United Kingdom:—

"In order to avoid further criticism regarding the Muslim representation, it is stated that at the time the recent selection of the Special Class Apprentices for training in the United Kingdom was made, there were in all 10 candidates—six Hindus, two Anglo Indians, one Parsee, and one Muslim—who had completed their training at Jamalpur.

Six of these apprentices—4 Hindus and 2 Anglo-Indians—attained the qualifying standard and were selected in direct order of merit in accordance with the regulations for further training in the United Kingdom.

As by this selection, one-third of the vacancies were already secured for members of the minority communities, Government did not consider it necessary to make any further communal adjustment.

It is also added that the Muslim candidate who stood 9th in the order of merit did not attain the qualifying standard and could not therefore, under the rules, be selected for further training in the United Kingdom.—United Press.

Cawnpore.—A petition over the signatures of over a dozen respectable residents of Hatia has been sent to the Chief Secretary of the Local Government praying that the local authorities of Cawnpore be urged not to give sanction to the opening of a new talkie house in that locality.—United Press.

Red Shirt Leader Says He Will Abide By A. I. C. C Mandate

RAWALPINDI, July 21

Hakim Mohd Abdul-Salam Red-Shirt leader of the Frontier Province who arrived here this morning after seeing Mahatma Gandhi interviewed by the "United Press" said:—

"The utmost interest evinced by Mahatma Gandhi in the affairs of the North Western Frontier Province is certain to add to the esteem and affection in which he is held by the Frontier people."

Questioned whether there was any possibility of the Government allowing the Frontier Province to elect one representative to the Legislative Assembly in the coming elections, the Hakim said that the air was thick with rumour that one elected representative from the Frontier Province would be taken up this time. On further enquiry whether in the face of the ban on the Red-Shirts and the enforcement of the ordinances, the Frontier Congress Committee would run the elections or not, he said that they would certainly abide by the All-India Congress mandate and start the electioneering campaign with great force. He is leaving to day by the Frontier Mail for Abbottabad.—United Press.

SCAVENGERS MEET ON TUESDAY

To Present Purse And Address To Mahatma

SANATANIST STUDENTS' BOLD STEP

CAWNPORE, July 22.

A Scavengers' Conference will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall at Meston Road, under the auspices of the Cawnpore Scavengers' Union on July 24, at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. Lalloo Ram, Contractor, will preside.

A reception committee has been formed, with Mr. Devi Das as Chairman, and Dr. Badri Prasad as Secretary.

Mahatma Gandhi will attend the Conference, and he will be presented with an address of welcome, to draft which a Committee of five members has been formed.

The students of the Sanatan Dharma Sanatani College have decided to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi at the time of the students' meeting, when they will also present an address to him.

The students of the Sanatan Dharma College do realise that the Mahatma is an embodiment of the real spirit of Sanatan Dharam, and the so-called votaries of it are nothing but hypocrites and exploiters in the sacred name of the eternal faith!

A meeting of the Reception Committee has been convened for this evening in the Tilak Hall to take stock of the work that has been done and what has yet to be done.—United Press.

ANTI-INDIAN LAWS IN ZANZIBAR

Karachi Chamber's Appeal To Safeguard Indian Interests

KARACHI, July 21.

In the course of a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, expresses gravest concern at the drastic anti-Indian laws recently passed by the Government of Zanzibar.

The Chamber says, Zanzibar's prosperity is entirely due to Indians. Centuries ago, Indians migrated to that place, and settled down. In fact, except in name and blood, they became Africanised.

Before the advent of Indians Zanzibar's trade was of no consequence. Indians, by their sheer industry, foresight and capital, developed it, to its present level. They enjoyed equal rights and privileges as citizens for over 300 years and no discriminatory legislation has ever been attempted against them. The Chamber thinks that the anti-Indian legislation is more in the interests of others than in the interests of natives of the land and is calculated to squeeze Indian element out of Zanzibar.

The Chamber, therefore, requests the Government of India to open negotiations immediately for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the legitimate interests and rights of Indians and secure the repeal of the laws.—A. P. Special.

Mianwali Jail Prisoners' Plight

MIANWALI, July 21.

Though rules permit and even ordinary convicts are allowed it the State prisoners detained in Mianwali jail, are allowed neither interviews under police supervision nor correspondence censored by police with any friend or with any relation outside the circle of blood relations.

It is reported that Mr. S. C. Mitra, M.L.A., wrote a letter on July 7, to his business partner Mr M. Gupta, (a Bengali State prisoner detained in district Jail Mianwali), but it was withheld and not given over to the addressee.—United Press.

PRESS TELEGRAM RATES

Govt. Will Enhance Them Despite Public Opposition

SIMLA, July 22.

Inquiries in the Posts and Telegraphs Department show that opinions of news-agencies, newspapers and journalist associations from all parts of India regarding Government Proposals to enhance press telegram rates are still being received.

In a recent communique the Government have extenced the time to August 15, up to which opinions will be entertained. Thereafter Government will consider the constructive suggestions, if any had been offered, and arrive at a conclusion.

The "United Press" learns that almost all the opinions which are being carefully sifted from quite a substantial mass, are, as expected, against the proposed enhancement of rates. But there is no reason to believe that Government's decision will be influenced in any way by the majority of opinions and, therefore, so far as can be gathered, the proposal is going to be given effect to, irrespective of what the newspapers might say.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEW.

Government's arguments, it is further learnt, are that the Telegraphs Department, which is a commercial concern sustain annually a loss of nearly about Rs. 15 lakhs on account of Press telegrams alone. This loss is all the more regrettable because of the fact that about 25 per cent of telegrams, according to their calculation, go waste as the newspapers hardly any space to use all the stuff that is received or wire. Now, if the rates are increased, there will naturally be less traffic which will mean in its turn employment of less men therefore less expenses for the Department. This will incidentally eliminate the waste that is now obtaining under the present rates.

Government expect that the new proposal will result in cutting down of the Press Telegrams' expenditure by about Rs. 22 lakhs. This is something, although not much.

A suggestion that Press correspondents might, by an informal agreement, cut down their despatches by 25 per cent., provided the present rates are maintained, is ruled out as beyond the range of practicability.—United Press.

Increase In Indo-Ceylonese Postal Rates

COLOMBO, July, 22.

The "United Press" understands that the postal rates between India and Ceylon are shortly to be increased, particularly, parcel rates. The subject has been taken up for discussion at the instance of the Government of India which have addressed the Ceylon Government on the subject.

The Government of India have pointed out that the payment it receives from Ceylon for the postal service, particularly in respect of the carriage of parcels is not commensurate with the services it renders to the Ceylon Government, owing to the fact that great distances are involved when various parts of North India and countries like Kashmir and Nepal are concerned.

The Government of India, it is learnt, have, therefore, consulted the local Government on the advisability of fixing varying rates between Ceylon and different parts of India—United Press.

Washington.—The United States post office made a profit of five million dollars for the year ended on 30th June. This is the first time that a profit is recorded since 1918.—Reuter.

OUR POONA LETTER

NEW ERA IN MAHARASHTRA POLITICS

Congress Leaders Mobilise Forces At Satara

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 21.

This week has been a crowded one for all the Congress workers. Leaders are busy with the reorganisation work of the several District and Taluka Congress Committees. Elections to the various offices are being keenly contested in the above-mentioned Committees. From the reports available so far, the official Congress group has complete hold over the elections. The Democrats are practically out of the field, as their party has merged in the Congress. The Socialist Group is in a negligible minority, and there is little probability of its getting any representation on the A. I. C. C. However, the Socialist Group hopes to secure some 12 to 15 seats on the M. P. C. C. It can be fairly put down that the Socialist Group will not figure prominently on the political horizon.

SATARA BY-ELECTION.

The message from Sardar Vallabhbhai backing the candidature of Mr. Soman has created enthusiasm in political circles.

This is the first time after the decision of the Congress to enter the legislatures that the Satara bye-election is being held. It is therefore natural that the Congress should concentrate its attention on this election. Hence it is no wonder that the Congress forces have mustered strong for that purpose. Messrs. N. V. Gadgil and Deo, the prominent Congress leaders from Maharashtra, went down from Poona to Satara on this electioneering campaign.

Mr. Soman has been promised considerable support from the non-Brahmin party as can be seen from a letter recently published by Mr. Rane, a Satara pleader and a non-Brahmin leader, supporting Mr. Soman. It is a happy augury of the times that two seemingly irreconciliable forces should now practically work together in the coming fight. Let us earnestly hope that this unity will herald a new era in the political life of Maharastra, and bury all petty, sectional differences. Mr. N. C. Kelkar is also shortly proceeding to Satara for the same purpose.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The Provincial Election Board will meet on Sunday the 22nd instant to nominate candidates for the ensuing Assembly elections. It is reliably understood that the Board will adopt Messrs. N. V. Gadgil and Jedhe as Congress candidates. When Mr. Jedhe coming in, the Congress hopes to enlist non-Brahmin support. It will be too premature to speculate upon the final list. So far it appears that there will be a five-cornered contest. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, is already in the field, while the sitting member Mr. Gunjal has announced his candidature on the Sanatanist ticket. Another Sanatanist candidate may also be put up.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held in the Tilak Mandir to protest against the 'civil disabilities' of the South African and Zanzibar Indians.

SUTTA RAIDS.

One of the most sensational raids in this city was carried out by the Poona police in the last week on suspected sutta shops. The police swooped down on the Satta shops simultaneously and arrested nearly 200 persons.

The defamation case brought by Mr. Adhikari against the Editor of the 'Vividha-Vritta' and Mr. Nafad was compounded through the good offices of Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

The anniversary of the Itihasa Sansodhak Mandal was celebrated with great eclat. A proposal was adopted for celebrating on a large scale the silver jubilee of the Mandal which comes off next year. It was also decided to hold an All-India Historical Research Conference at that time. The Mandal is now placed on a sound financial basis on account of the munificent donation of the late Mr. Abbott, the well-known American missionary.

DESICCATED COCOANUT

Move To Restrict Output In Ceylon

COLOMBO, July 22.

A restriction of the output of desiccated cocoanut for a period of six months, so as to force a better market for this commodity is being urged in Ceylon at the moment. A suggestion to this effect has already been made to the Director of Commercial Intelligence. It is contended that a reduction of stocks by this mean would revive this commodity which has dropped to an uneconomic level—United Press.

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